

Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

VOL. X.—NEW SERIES, No. 232.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1850.

[PRICE 6d.]

BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.
THE PUBLIC MEETING in connexion with the SECOND TRIENNIAL CONFERENCE, will be held at FINSBURY CHAPEL, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY the 1st. The Chair to be taken at Half-past SIX o'clock. J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Offices, 4, Crescent, Blackfriars.

* Lists of the May Meetings may be obtained gratis at the Offices.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH CONFERENCE.
THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, with a view to preventing inconvenience to the Delegates, request that those gentlemen who may not have received cards of admission, or whose appointments have not been officially notified, will apply at the Offices on MONDAY. No Delegate can be admitted to the Conference without producing his card. J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Offices, 4, Crescent, Blackfriars.

ANTI-STATE-CHURCH CONFERENCE.
THE SOUTH LONDON COMMITTEE of the ANTI STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION will hold a Tea Meeting, on THURSDAY, 25th APRIL, at the HORNS, KENNINGTON. Chair to be taken at Seven o'clock, p.m., by H. R. ELLINGTON, Esq. E. Miall, F. Doulton, C. T. Jones, and J. Kingsley, Esq., will address the meeting. T. P. ALDER, W. FREEMAN, { Hon. Secs.

BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.
A MEETING of the ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION, held at the BROADMEAD ROOMS, BRISTOL, on MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 22nd, the Rev. W. J. CROSS in the Chair, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Proposed by the Rev. G. B. THOMAS, seconded by THOMAS MATTHEWS:—

“That this meeting fully agrees with the fundamental principle of the British Anti-state church Association, namely, ‘That all legislation by secular governments in affairs of religion is an encroachment upon the rights of conscience, and an usurpation of Divine authority; and that the application of the resources of the State to the maintenance of any form of religious worship or instruction, is unsound in principle, hostile to liberty, and opposed to the Word of God;’ and that the Revs. W. J. Cross, J. P. Ham, and H. I. Roper, and Solomon Leonard, M.A., Robert Norris, E. S. Robinson, and Stewart Williamson, be appointed Delegates from this meeting to the Second Triennial Conference.”

Proposed by the Rev. J. P. HAM, seconded by W. M'GOWAN:—

“That a petition, praying for the separation of the Church from the State, be adopted by this meeting, signed by the Chairman on its behalf, and forwarded to the Hon. F. H. Berkeley, M.P., for presentation, with a request that he will support its prayer.”

Proposed by STEWART WILLIAMSON, seconded by ROBERT NORRIS:—

“That, in our judgment, the British Anti-state-church Association cannot fairly be held responsible for the acts or opinions of its members or advocates, which are not performed or expressed in the name of the society and with its sanction; that we have perfect confidence in Edward Miall, Esq., and Dr. Price, as members of the Executive Committee, and that we think the services of those gentlemen on behalf of the society entitle them to our warmest admiration and thanks; that we are firmly convinced that the operations of the Anti-state-church Association, during the six years of its existence, have been so effective and successful in enlightening the public mind to the injustice and the practical evils of the union of the Church with the State, as to demand our devout thankfulness, and to give us strong encouragement in continuing to support the society; and that the circumstances of the present time in relation to this great question seem to us to render it increasingly important to keep the Anti-state-church principle prominently before the public mind, and to sustain and strengthen the Anti-state-church Association; that, on these grounds, we consider the objection to the society advanced in the ‘British Banner’ of the 3rd inst. unfounded and unjust, and that the arguments in the same journal of the 17th inst., in favour of dissolving the society, are untenable and futile.”

Proposed by E. S. ROBINSON, and seconded by THOMAS WATERMAN:—

“That these resolutions be advertised in the ‘Bristol Examiner,’ ‘Mercury,’ and ‘Times,’ the ‘British Banner,’ and the ‘Nonconformist,’ and the petition in the London ‘Times.’”

W. J. CROSS, Chairman.

CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTION SOCIETY.
THE Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting of the above Institution, will be held on Tuesday evening next, April 30, at Finsbury Chapel, Moorfields, JAMES KEESHAW, Esq., Alderman, M.P., to preside. Chair to be taken at Six o'clock.

ROBERT ASHTON, JOHN PITMAN, { Secretaries.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
A PUBLIC BREAKFAST of the Members and Friends of the Association will take place (D.V.) in FREEMASONS' HALL, GREAT QUEEN-STREET, on TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 30th, at a Quarter before Six o'clock.

The Hon. ARTHUR KINNAIRD will preside. After Breakfast, the Revs. W. W. Champneys, A.M., Samuel Martin, William Brock, Daniel Macafee, and other Clergymen and Ministers, will address the meeting.

Tickets, 2s. each, may be obtained of Messrs. Nisbett and Co., 21, Berners-street; Messrs. Seeley, 54, Fleet-street; Messrs. Partridge and Oakley, 34, Paternoster-row; B. L. Green, 62, Paternoster-row; and at the Library and Reading-rooms of the Association, 7, Gresham-street, City.

T. HENRY TARLTON, Secretary.

BRITISH SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL AMONG THE JEWS, Office, No. 1, Crescent-place, Blackfriars.

THE Annual Meeting will be held (D.V.) in FREEMASONS' HALL, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn Fields, on FRIDAY, 26th April, JOHN DEAN PAUL, Esq., will take the chair at Six o'clock precisely.

Admission by tickets, to be obtained at the Office of the Society, and of Messrs. Nisbett, Berners-street; AYLOTT and JONES, 8, Paternoster-row; COLES, Cheshire; MILLER and FIELD, 6, Bridge-road, Lambeth; D. K. FORD, Upper-street, Islington; and W. F. RAMSAY, 11, Brompton-row.

BRITISH and FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Society is to be held at Exeter-hall, in the Strand, London, on Wednesday, the 1st day of May, at 11 o'clock precisely.

Tickets of admission may be obtained at the Society's House, 10, Earl-street, Blackfriars, where attendance will be given from Friday, April 26, to Tuesday, April 30, for the purpose of issuing tickets, upon application, between the hours of 10 and 5.

A. BRANDRAM, G. BROWNE, { Secretaries.

WEEKLY TRACT SOCIETY.

THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING of the Society will be held on THURSDAY Evening, the 25th inst., at CALTHORPE-STREET SCHOOL ROOM, GRAY'S-INN-ROAD. J. R. ELSEY, Esq., will take the Chair, at Half-past Six o'clock. The Revs. J. Branch, W. A. Blake, G. R. Birch, Edward Prizley, B.A., J. Robertson, M.A., C. A. M. Shepherd, and Joseph Payne, Esq., are expected to address the meeting.

W. H. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

Office, 8, St. Ann's-lane, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

NEW COLLEGE, LONDON.

APPLICATIONS for ADMISSION, and any Letters requesting Information, are to be addressed to the Rev. H. F. BURDEK, D.D., Chairman of the Educational Committee of New College, at the Congregational Library, Biomfield-street, Finsbury.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL,

HAVERSTOCK HILL, HAMPSTEAD ROAD.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE QUEEN.

THE GOVERNORS of this Corporation are respectfully informed that a GENERAL COURT will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, on FRIDAY NEXT, April 26th, 1850, to receive the Half-Yearly Report from the Board of the General Committee on the state of the Charity; to receive the Auditors' Report; to elect Officers for the year ensuing; and for the ELECTION OF TWENTY CHILDREN into the School; viz.—Thirteen Boys and Seven Girls.

The Chair will be taken by the PRESIDENT at Half-past Eleven o'clock, and the Ballot close at Three precisely.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

Subscriptions and Donations will be thankfully received at the London Joint Stock Bank, Princes-street; by Messrs. Nisbett and Co., Berners-street; by the Secretary, at the Office, 32, Ludgate-hill; and at the London Tavern, on the day of election. Double Proxies issued and votes carried forward as usual.

NOTICE.

THE Friends and Correspondents of JOHN NEAL, late of 24, Church-street, Liverpool, and connected with the AFRICAN BAPTIST MISSION, will please to take note that his permanent address is now

18, EDGWARE-ROAD, LONDON, and having commenced business as a JEWELLER, WATCH-MAKER, SILVERSMITH, &c., keeping also a large stock of the celebrated Electro-Silver Plate, Papier Mache articles, and other fancy goods, he will be happy to be favoured with a visit, or to execute any orders they may entrust to his care.

18, Edgware-road. Eighteen doors from Hyde-park.

POPULAR EDUCATION IN RELATION TO CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

RESOLUTIONS passed at the LONDON CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF MINISTERS, on Tuesday, April 16, 1850.

DR. TIDMAN IN THE CHAIR.

1. That this meeting derives much satisfaction from the fact that Congregational Dissenters have been distinguished by their attachment to the cause of popular education, when it had to encounter the indifference and hostility of a large section of the community, and feels that the present state of opinion in reference to this subject furnishes the strongest reasons for increased exertions.

2. That this meeting cherishes a solemn conviction of the paramount importance of moral and religious training in the formation of character—and would urge on the attention of the pastors and members of our churches a serious consideration of this subject, and the adoption in the schools, which they sustain, of such measures as are best adapted to secure this object.

3. That this meeting has heard with much interest the statements which have been presented to it in reference to the growing interest of the poor in the efficient training of their children, and of the sacrifices which they are willing to make to secure this object, and entertains a strong conviction that by the adoption of wise measures, our churches may, without difficulty, perform that portion of the work of National Education, which their resources and position in society assign to them.

(Signed)

ROBERT ASHTON, Secretary.

AT A MEETING held in the SCHOOL-ROOM of BLOOMSBURY CHAPEL, on MONDAY Evening, the 22nd inst., Rev. W. BROCK in the Chair,

It was moved by Mr. G. HARRIS; seconded by Mr. W. RICHARDS; and carried *enam. cons.*

“That the Rev. W. Brock, Mr. R. W. Cooke, and Mr. E. Pewtreas, be the representatives of this meeting at the forthcoming Triennial Conference of the British Anti-state-church Association.”

VOLUNTARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.
Instituted for the Training of Teachers, and the Establishment of Schools for Popular Instruction, apart from all State Aid or Interference.

THE COMMITTEE are now open to receive Applications from the Committees of such Voluntary British Schools as may require MASTERS, several of the Young Men in the Society's Normal Institution having completed their period of training. Early applications are desirable. Address to CHARLES THEODORE JONES, Assistant Sec. 26, New Broad-street, London, April 20th, 1850.

VOLUNTARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.
Instituted for the Training of Teachers, and the Establishment of Schools for Popular Instruction, apart from all State Aid or Interference.

THE SECOND ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING of this Society will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, on the Evening of FRIDAY, MAY 3rd. Doors open at half-past Six, and the Chair to be taken at Seven o'clock precisely. JOSEPH STURGE, Esq., is expected to preside. The Rev. John Burnet, Rev. H. Richard, E. Miall, Esq., Charles Gilpin, Esq., and other ministers and gentlemen, are expected to attend.

CHARLES THEODORE JONES, Assistant Secretary. 26, New Broad-street, April 19th, 1850.

VOLUNTARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.
Instituted for the Training of Teachers, and the Establishment of Schools for Popular Instruction, apart from all State Aid or Interference.

THE LADIES' COMMITTEE hereby give Notice that they are open to receive APPLICATIONS from YOUNG WOMEN desirous of becoming Pupils in the NORMAL SCHOOL. Such applications, stating name, age, address, and other particulars, to be made in writing, and forwarded to Mr. CHARLES THEODORE JONES, Assistant Secretary, at the Offices, 26, New Broad-street, London.

LONDON CITY MISSION.
THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING of this Society will be held in EXETER HALL, on THURSDAY, the 2nd of MAY, 1850. The Chair to be taken by J. P. PLUMPTRE, Esq., M.P., at ELEVEN o'clock precisely.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE “BRITISH BANNER.”

SIR,
HAVING had my attention called to a libellous attack on my character in the *Banner* of the 27th ult., I send you a note on the 2nd inst., in which I challenged you to prove your assertions.

A man with but a spark of just and honourable, not to say Christian, feeling, would have at once inserted my communication, and would have either proved his charges or retracted them. You have done neither.

Your course towards myself is but in keeping with your entire treatment of “The Glasgow Case,” as you call it. The man who could write such articles as yours, cannot, at least as a public writer, be far from, to use your own phrase, “an utter bankrupt of character.”

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, WILLIAM GOVAN, jun. Glasgow, April 18th, 1850.

WANTED.—An Assistant in a Private Boarding Establishment for boys. Requirements.—An unexceptionable moral and religious character, and ability to teach the ordinary branches of a good English Education, with Drawing and Ornamental Penmanship. The situation at present a secondary one, but the position occupied may become in all respects superior, if higher qualifications are possessed. Address, Mr. W. G., jun., 33, Kingston-place, Glasgow.

WANTED, a steady, respectable young Man, as an Assistant to the General DRAPERY. Those only need apply who are Dissenters, and will cheerfully conform to the rules of a quiet family. Address, stating age, salary, &c., to THOMAS G. GRUNDY, Market Harborough. Also, a Youth as an Apprentice, with whom a premium will be required.

Harborough, April 21, 1850.

WANTS A SITUATION as Butler or Upper Servant out of Livery, where a footman or lad is kept, or single-handed in a small family, an experienced, steady, middle-aged Man, who can produce a four years' unexceptionable character—in Town. Would prefer a religious Family. Those who would appreciate a pious Servant, would find the Advertiser most attentive in studying to serve his employers. The country preferred. Address to J. S., No. 6, Adam-street East, Portman-square.

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THE Fourth Edition of JANE EYRE. By CURRIE BELL, author of “Shirley.”
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Carefully and punctually attended to, and where amounting to 20s., with the CARRIAGE PAID.

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DR. TAYLOR'S EMOLlient WASHING FLUID SUPERSEDES SODA, POTASH and all other harsh preparations and ingredients used for softening water, washing and cleaning; effecting a

GREAT SAVING IN SOAP, TIME, AND LABOUR,

And at the same time ensuring thorough purity.

The detergent properties are superior to anything yet discovered. The WASHING FLUID contains none of the caustic ingredients of corrosive alkalies, and is, consequently, warranted not to injure the fibre of the finest textures—softens the hardest water—does not chap the hands, or make them rough—requires very little rubbing. It dissolves grease, liberates dirt, and is the best solvent ever yet discovered of the impurities common to wearing apparel.

The WASHING FLUID may be applied, with great effect, to the cleansing of wood, paint, and every description of house-cleaning.

It is eminently useful for bed-room furniture and floors, as it is a repellent of vermin.

It will be found very effective in cleansing glass, the crust from port wine bottles, and all kinds of grease and dirt from windows, as also pewter pots and metallic wares.

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CARPETS, CURTAINS, CABINET and UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c., of Sterling Quality, at Moderate Prices :—

Splendid Brussels Carpets, from 2s. 6d., 3s., and 3s. 6d. per yard.

Elegant patent Tapestry ditto, 2s. 11d. to 3s. 6d. per yard.

All Wool Bed-room Carpets, 1s. 6d., 2s., to 2s. 6d. per yard.

Elegant Damasks in every shade of colour, 7d. to 12d. per yard.

Mahogany four-post Bedstead, with handsome Cornices and Rods, French polished, with rings, 3d. guineas.

Solid Rosewood drawing-room Chairs, all hair, 1s. 6d. to 20s. Dining-room Chairs, warranted all hair, 1s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. Ditto, covered with Morocco, all hair stuffing, 1s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.

Easy Chair, in every style, 30s., 40s., to 50s.

Mahogany Wash-stand, marble top, 2s. 12s. 6d.

Japanese ditto, 4s. 6d.

Chamber Chairs, 1s. 9d.

Elegant Gilt Window Cornices, 3s. 6d. per foot.

JOHN VOLLUM, No. 8, FINSBURY PAVEMENT, LONDON, respectfully solicits the Nobility, Gentry, and Families furnishing, having regard to economy, and wishing to procure furniture of sterling quality, at moderate prices, to inspect his very extensive and most superb stock of Cabinet and Upholstery Furniture, Bedding, &c., the whole of which being manufactured under his own personal inspection, of thoroughly seasoned materials, and by first-rate workmen, he is convinced the quality cannot be surpassed by any house in London. The striking superiority of this class of furniture over the showy, worthless trash, now so universally introduced, will be at once apparent to all gentlemen of taste and judgment.

The Show-rooms contain an extensive display of Silk, Worsted, and Union Damasks, Satin Stripe Tabourettes, Brocades, Velvets, Chintzes, &c., suitable for window-curtains and bed-hangings, from the most plain to the most recherche productions of the British and continental looms, at prices that will ensure the greatest satisfaction. This establishment enjoys a reputation of upwards of forty years standing. A written warranty given with every article; also references of the highest respectability, if required. Patterns, designs, and estimates, given in town or country, without any charge if not approved of. Catalogues of prices to be had on application, or sent post-free. No charge for packing country orders. Observe, JOHN VOLLUM, Cabinet Manufacturer, Upholsterer, Carpet, Bedding, and General Furnishing Warehouseman, No. 8, FINSBURY-PAVEMENT, LONDON.

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When economy in expenditure of material and time is of importance, these Dyes will be found of the greatest advantage, as they give a rich colour to plain woods, while they reflect all the beauty of the natural graining, which is so superior to imitations by art, and, at the same time, avoid the disagreeable deleterious consequences of paint.

These Dyes, or Stains, are prepared and sold by HENRY STEPHENS, 14, Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road, London. In quantities of 1s., and 1s. each, and at 8s. per gallon.

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H.N.—The Trade supplied. Where also may be had the proper Varnish and Size, with directions for their use.

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To sell good Tea we must first know where and how to buy it. We are practical men, and perfectly conversant with the Best Articles for FAMILY CONSUMPTION—we recommend no other. Our quotations will prove that OUR TERMS ARE LOWER than other Establishments, whilst for RICHNESS OF FLAVOUR, STRENGTH, and PURITY, our teas will be found all that the most fastidious can require.

The position we occupy as TEA and COFFEE MERCHANTS, and Importers of Colonial Produce, is infinitely more favourable to the requirements of Families than that of the mere Tea Dealer alone; we have made no pretensions which have not been fulfilled. This concern was opened to supply the Public with the very best Tea, and the produce of our colonies, at the very lowest prices; we have succeeded in obtaining a position of which we are proud, and it is our determination to lose no opportunity, and spare no exertion to maintain for our ESTABLISHMENT the reputation it has obtained as being the Best and Cheapest in the Kingdom. On all original Tea packages of 50lbs. weight, we shall still allow the overweight of two pounds, and on every 40lbs., an overweight of one pound.

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Good useful Congou....	2 10
Strong Congou, Souchong kind	3 2
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Finest Congou imported	4 0
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The best Gunpowder Tea	5 8	Middling to ordinary	3 4 to 3 6
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Fine bright	4 8	Hyson, fine	3 8
Middling to good, 3 10 to 4 2			

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Spanish mahogany easy chairs, in real morocco leather, s. d. stuffed all hair, and spring seats, with continuation mahogany mouldings to the backs, on patent castors

2 12 0

Mahogany sweep-back chairs, with Trafalgar seats, stuffed with all best horse-hair, in hair seating, carved spiat polished

0 14 0

Set of six, and two elbow, mahogany roll-over top

5 5 0

Trafalgar chairs, in hair seating

5 0 0

Solid rosewood cabriole drawing-room chairs, all hair

stuffing

0 18 0

Rosewood couch to match, with cabriole front, spring

stuffing

4 17 0

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL X.—NEW SERIES, No. 232]

LONDON : WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1850.

[PRICE 6d.

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ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

WORK AND WAIT.

SUCH should be the practical rule of all men who aim at effecting great and lasting changes. "Work and wait" is a motto the full import of which small minds never have been, and never will be, capable of appreciating. It is a law of action, cheerful obedience to which can spring only out of true humility, and unwavering faith. There are plenty of men who, even when willing to work, know not how to wait—still more who are content to wait, but are loath to work. But to "see a promise afar off," and, staff in hand, pilgrim-wise, to wend the way towards it step by step—to desry divinity in a truth, and reverently and daily to serve it, for the service' sake—to believe with all the heart, and, having believed, to forget self in a desire to give utterance to the belief—to make present duty independent of present or proximate success—to toil on without immediate reward, and be willing to leave to others the completion of what one has begun—in a word, to spend a lifetime of self-denial, vigilance, and labour, in the pursuit of an object which has nothing to command it to your care and devotion but the will of the Supreme—this, according to modern doctrine, is but a childish waste of energies, a culpable misapplication of human resources. Happily, every age produces some exemplification of the glorious results of the law which men in general are disposed to laugh at as Quixotic. Not an epoch passes without thrusting before the world's eyes some illustration of which this is the moral—"Work and wait."

Standing upon the threshold of the Second Triennial Conference of the British Anti-state-church Association, it is natural that we should recall and revolve the sentiment which, we believe, more than most others, impelled those who took a prominent part in founding that organization. We shall not anticipate the report of the Executive Committee. We shall not sketch an outline of what the Association has done. We shall not produce evidence of its success. All this may be well enough in its proper time and place. Our present purpose is a higher one. We would call attention from what may fairly be designated the accidents of this movement, to that essential and imperishable law which it was designed to embody. We wish to remind our readers of what there is in the movement itself, to afford a certain guarantee for its eventual success, and to minister ample satisfaction to all who take part in it.

In the first place, then, we take the fundamental principle of the Association to be a great, important, scriptural truth—we take it to express the judgment of God himself upon a matter intimately affecting the well-being of man. This is something, if our faith can calmly rest upon it. If it be as we have described, its destiny is not doubtful. It will not be extinguished. It will not be conquered. It has in it a vitality which no weight of opposition can destroy—a germ of power which nothing can permanently resist. It will one day or other ascend the throne, and compel the homage

of all mankind. Thus far, then, there is ground for encouragement. Work is all the more pleasant when it is in furtherance of what we are firmly convinced will prove worthy of it. There is, it is true, an infidelity which will laugh at us for our pains—and will tauntingly ask now, as men did of old—"Where is the promise of his coming? for since the fathers fell asleep, all things continue as they were from the beginning of the creation"—but, if we have faith in the divine, we can work on, very cheerfully too, in spite of this commonplace ridicule. Nourishing our resolution by what there is of God's mind in our object, and taking little heed of our own seeming lack of means and force, it would surely not be difficult for us to persevere in the enterprise we have undertaken, even if it were a fact that at the close of six years' unremitting effort, not a sign of progress can be discovered.

We have not a little confidence, moreover, in "the foolishness of preaching"—vastly more confidence in it than some with whom preaching is a profession. We think that to exhibit a truth, is to promote it—to put it in contact with another mind, is to increase the range of its influence. We may generally be unable to discern the precise change which the display of it has wrought in the mind to which it has been presented—but we may safely trust to this as a general law of Providence, that some change is effected by the utterance of truth, and that, in the long run, that change will prove beneficial in its character. When Paul boasted that "from Jerusalem, and round about to Illyricum, he had fully preached the gospel," he implied that simply to have *preached* over so extensive a district was somewhat to rejoice in, somewhat to be counted upon. For ourselves, this has been answer enough, in our estimation, to those who ask us what good we imagine we are doing. It satisfies us that we are engaged in putting before others what we deem to be true in itself, and what they may not have heard, or noticed, or retained. So the Anti-state-church Association, if disposed to ask itself what it has succeeded in doing since its establishment, may be rationally satisfied with the consideration, that it has unfolded its message to myriads—has enunciated a beautiful and heaven-born principle in every part of the kingdom—has enlarged upon it, argued in support of it, enforced it, on a thousand occasions, and to hundreds of thousands of men, the first of which would not have occurred, nor the last have listened, but for its instrumentality. Who shall presume to say that a great truth has thus been put in contact with so many human minds to no useful purpose? Who that has any adequate conception of the capabilities of truth, and its adaptation to reason and conscience, can imagine, for a moment, that any proper exhibition of it is thrown away? To an intelligent and well-disciplined understanding, the simple fact that the Association has gone on for six years reiterating in every corner of the empire, orally and by the press, the burden of its mission, will furnish an answer to the inquiry, "What good has it done?" It has worked—and it can afford to wait.

It can afford to wait—more especially as any one of ordinary intellectual strength will suggest that in the earlier stages of every great movement—throughout that whole period during which the truth which it represents is being absorbed into the public mind, and the process of conviction is going on—visible and striking proofs of progress are scarcely to be desired, and are not to be expected. The sudden conversion of a whole people indicates rather an explosion of passion, than a decision of judgment. Protracted and silent reflection necessarily precedes a sound and rational faith. This the parties who founded the Anti-state-church Association never hid from themselves, nor from those whom they addressed. They uniformly admitted, nay! they anxiously insisted upon it, that their object was one which could not be rapidly achieved—they pointed out the difficulties with which they would have to grapple—they deliberately sat down and counted the costs—they foresaw and foretold all the evils which they have hitherto encountered, and some which as yet they

have not. If, therefore, professional and social dignitaries in many instances stand aloof—if those who started as braggarts turn out deserters—if the task undertaken prove to be a hard one, demanding steadfast resolution, constant exertion, and unweary patience—this is only what they anticipated. They, at least, did not expect that it was only for them to step forward and fling up their caps, for all the world to respond in an unanimous "Hurrah." Many of them have been far more afraid of getting on too fast than too slow—and have looked on in nervous apprehension lest an accidental excitement should drive into their ranks a host of mere parade soldiers, fit only for show and sunshine, and always ready to mutiny on the eve of serious service. Considering the natural laws in conformity with which all permanent national changes are wrought out, they have been not only content to wait the issue of their exertions, but have preferred to wait—only, whilst waiting, they are resolved to work.

If those who are interested in the Anti-state-church agitation needed any further consideration to induce their continuing to walk "not by sight, but by faith," experience would supply them with it. They might recall the history of the Popular Education movement, the Catholic Emancipation movement, the agitation for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Act, for the abolition of the Slave-trade, and then of Slavery, for Parliamentary Reform, and for Free Trade—and they might ask themselves what more encouraging prospects any one of these, save, perhaps, the last, presented at the close of its first six years' labour, than are now before the Anti-state-church Association. And yet, perhaps, none of them had to encounter a similar array of adverse interests, prejudices, and passions. How would that man's name have now stood in history who should have ventured to recommend the abandonment of either of those noble enterprises, before they were yet seven years old, on the ground of the obstacles yet to be surmounted? And what octogenarian now amongst us would not account it a shame and a sorrow to him, if he had yielded to such craven advice, and withdrawn from ranks which marched on to splendid, because bloodless, victories?

Again we say, we shall not anticipate the Report of the Executive Committee. But even if it should prove, what according to some authorities it ought to be, a record of failure and disappointment—which, for our own part, we have no expectation will be the case—we much mistake the character of the men delegated to the Conference, if the fact would not stimulate them to increased earnestness of effort—and if, instead of dreaming of an ignominious flight, they did not calmly determine, in the face of the heaviest discouragements, to do their duty, and leave results to God—to "work, and wait."

NEW COLLEGE, LONDON.

WE have received, with a request for its insertion in our columns, the preliminary statement and address of the committee engaged in the establishment of the new college at St. John's Wood, to which we have several times alluded. The length of these documents would, at any time, have prevented their unabridged transference to our pages, but more especially when so many matters are crowding upon us. It appears that the arrangements are completely matured. The various professorships have been filled up by men of eminence in their respective departments—Dr. Harris, for instance, taking the chair of theological instruction, Professor Nenner that of Hebrew and the oriental languages, and Dr. Lankester that of the natural sciences. An eligible site for the building has been secured, and the edifice itself is in course of erection. The advantages of the institution over those previously existing appear threefold:—Firstly, a great addition of strength gained by the concentration of power; secondly, the non-residence of the students under the college roof—releasing them from what is to many an irksome confinement, and allowing to many more the retention of domestic enjoyments and influences; and thirdly, the admission of lay students—which, besides ex-

tending opportunities of collegiate instruction to young men destined for secular occupations, may go far to diminish the influence of that corporate spirit which is inevitably generated among the members of a separate body, cut off from intercourse with their equals in age and competitors in study. We may add, that intending candidates for admission, or others desiring further information, should communicate with the Rev. H. F. Burder, D.D., Chairman of the Educational Committee of the New College, at the Congregational Library, Blomfield-street.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

DISCUSSION AT CHESTER.

(Abridged from the *Chester Chronicle*.)

On the evening of Monday, the 8th inst., a public meeting took place at the Albion Assembly-room, in connexion with the British Anti-state-church Association, which has for its object the liberation of religion from all State interference. Edward Miall, Esq., and the Rev. J. Burnet, attended as a deputation from the society, in order to explain its principles and object. The room, as well as the orchestra, was filled to overflowing almost before the proceedings commenced; and near to the platform we observed a great number of the more respectable portion of the inhabitants of the city, belonging to the several denominations. In compliance with the announcement contained in the placards convening the meeting, Robert M'Kean, Esq., took the chair, a few minutes after seven o'clock; and, as the several speakers ascended the platform, they were warmly applauded.

After some remarks from the CHAIRMAN in opening the proceedings,

Mr. MIALL moved the first resolution; and, after speaking for some time, was rudely interrupted by Dr. Brindley, of Tarvin-hall School, who at length made his way to the platform. Mr. Miall then proceeded, Dr. Brindley repeatedly interposing such exclamations as "Good," "Capital," "No, no," for which he was called to order by the Chairman.

The Rev. Mr. CANDELET seconded the resolution, after which

Dr. BRINDLEY, who said he rose to move an amendment, enacted the following piece of exquisite foiling. He said that in the debate of this evening there were all-important interests wrapt up, which he begged to be distinctly understood. He had seen on the walls of the city two placards, one with the name of Mr. Evans as a printer, calling it a public meeting for the purpose of petitioning Parliament, and the other merely announcing a meeting to hear a lecture from Mr. Miall and from Mr. Burnet. Now I wish to know from the Chairman whether or not this was a public meeting?

The CHAIRMAN: Decidedly.

Dr. BRINDLEY: Then I wish to know whether you were proposed and seconded into that chair, and the vote carried?

The CHAIRMAN: No.

Dr. BRINDLEY: Then I contend that this is no public meeting [groans and hisses and much confusion].

The CHAIRMAN said that it had been announced that "Robert M'Kean will take the chair, at seven o'clock." Surely that would be a sufficient answer to Dr. Brindley that this was a public meeting [loud cheering and hissing].

Dr. BRINDLEY: In the first place, I protest—

The noise here became so great, and so many rose to speak at once, that we could not catch the conclusion of the sentence. After the tumult had somewhat subsided,

Dr. BRINDLEY again rose, and essayed to speak. He said if this were not a public meeting, he of course had no right to claim the privilege of being heard, and then in that case no resolution passed that night would be of any effect; but if it were a public meeting, then he had an undoubted right to be heard, and he would be heard [cheers]. He had, however, proved that it was not a public meeting [no, no, and considerable hooting].

The CHAIRMAN attempted to speak, but Dr. Brindley persisted in saying that it was not a public meeting, because the Chairman had not been appointed by the meeting.

A scene of indescribable confusion here ensued, which lasted for a considerable time, and much crimination and recrimination took place on both sides, in the course of which

Dr. BRINDLEY challenged Mr. Miall to a public and full discussion, when, he said, he would undertake to prove that the Queen, notwithstanding all the flimsy arguments which had been used, and all the plausibility with which they had been surrounded, was bound in reason and in equity, in law and by religion, to support a Church or religion within these realms.

After another demonstration of impatience on the part of the auditory,

Dr. BRINDLEY again repeated that this was not a public meeting, inasmuch as the Chairman had not been voted to the chair by a show of hands [confusion]. So far from it having been his intention to be present at the meeting, it was the veriest chance that he found himself there. His first object was to show whether this was a public meeting, to which he attached much importance [a voice, "Well, if it's not, we'll soon make it so!"]; and he had proved that it was not a public meeting [hisses and confusion]. He therefore begged to move that the Chairman leave the chair.

The CHAIRMAN: We are exceedingly anxious to hear both sides, and are prepared to hear Dr. Brindley now if he will go on.

Dr. BRINDLEY: If I am at liberty to speak, I wish to make a definite proposal to Mr. Miall or Mr. Burnet, or any other gentleman whom the Anti-state-church Association may choose to appoint, of meeting them in public discussion in the largest place that can be secured for the purpose, when a distinct proposition shall be defined, and a chairman chosen from the meeting.

Mr. BURNET: I simply say, I challenge Dr. Brindley to do it now.

Dr. BRINDLEY: I will not attempt to do it now amongst all this clamour, and, moreover, I see no reason why I should do it now, because this has been called a public meeting, and I have shown that it is not a public meeting [hisses].

Mr. GILES said, he thought Mr. Burnet's proposition a fair one, and he could not see why they should not have a discussion at once, as Mr. Burnet had appointments for every day for some time to come [cheers].

Dr. BRINDLEY: So have I, but I shall not attempt amidst the interruption to commence a debate of this great importance, and particularly so at this late hour of the evening. The gentleman may fix his own time within the next three months, and I will meet him. I have been labouring for more than three-quarters of an hour to speak, and cannot obtain a hearing.

The Rev. JOHN BURNET then rose to support the resolution. He said, he understood the tactics of public meetings for the last 35 years, but he never in his life undertook upon himself to speak in such a manner as the gentleman who had just sat down—to talk as he had done in an assembly like that for three-quarters of an hour about its not being a public meeting. The rev. gentleman very facetiously and in a strain of irony referred to a placard which had been posted on the walls calling upon that meeting to protest against the insult offered to her Majesty by a number of strolling agitators. He (Mr. Burnet) could conscientiously say he had not strolled; it was their friend who had just sat down; and it was his strolling that prevented his being heard.

At the conclusion of Mr. Burnet's speech, Dr. BRINDLEY again rose, and proceeded, at some length, to reply to the statements of Mr. Miall and Mr. Burnet, strongly urging his views that the Queen was bound by every tie in law, in equity, and in religion, to support and protect the Church as established in these realms, and argued that the king or queen had been the protector of that Church from the time of Edward the Confessor, and that the title of Defender of the Faith was not first given to Henry VIII. by the Pope, as stated by Mr. Burnet. Dr. Brindley concluded his address rather abruptly, in consequence of some interruption.

The motion was about being put, when Dr. BRINDLEY said he should move an amendment, which was seconded by Mr. HENRY CUTTER; it was put to the meeting, but only four hands were held up in favour of it.

Mr. BURNET moved the adoption of a petition to the House of Commons. Dr. Brindley had told them that Henry VIII. did not receive his title of Defender of the Faith from the Pope: he denied it.

Dr. BRINDLEY: It is a fact. I will give you the words.

Mr. BURNET: Will that gentleman (Dr. Brindley) tell me now that the title of Defender of the Faith was not first given to Henry VIII.?

A long pause ensued, and Dr. Brindley stood mute, apparently quite confounded; but he subsequently repeated that the title referred to belonged to our sovereigns by right, long before it was granted by the Pope.

Mr. BURNET then shortly replied to Dr. Brindley, and said before the proceedings closed he would wish to set them right upon one thing, and that was, he could assure them he never happened to have seen their worthy friend Dr. Brindley before, and therefore he did not employ him to weaken his own cause [laughter and cheers]. If Dr. Brindley would accompany him to Liverpool and attend a meeting tomorrow morning, he would defray his expenses there and back.

Mr. GILES, of Netherleigh House, in a very able address, seconded the proposition, which was carried.

It was then resolved that the Rev. G. Miall, of Ullesthorpe, and Mr. R. Mabbs, Islington, be appointed to represent the meeting at the Triennial Conference. Thanks were then voted to the Chairman, and the proceedings, which in some portion of them had been rather of a pantomimic character, terminated in good spirit.

[It should be known that this Dr. Brindley took a somewhat similar course a year ago, when he challenged Mr. Kingley to a discussion "at a more convenient season." A correspondent says, "Never, perhaps, has any meeting in the cathedral city of Chester occasioned so much excitement and inquiry." A report has since been published as a pamphlet.]

MEETING IN THE FREE TRADE HALL, MANCHESTER.

As we have already intimated, a highly successful meeting, convened by the Anti-state-church Association, was held in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester. Samuel Giles, Esq., occupied the chair. The speeches are too lengthy for insertion in our columns, but we give (from the *Manchester Spectator*) the greater part of Mr. Thompson's, on account of the important facts which it contained.

Mr. W. MASSEY having moved the first resolution, Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON, M.P., on rising to second the resolution, was received with enthusiastic applause. If he lamented the existence of a State religion in one part of the globe more than another, it was in the realm of England; he declared, deliberately, it was the heaviest of all calamities, the most disastrous of all events, which had ever befallen the earth [cheers]. When he looked at Christianity in the New Testament, he was struck with admiration of its beauty, majesty, and purity: it was good, without any admixture of evil; free as the air—uncontaminated as the mountain spring. The early messengers of that religion, in their zeal, voluntary labour, martyr-like spirit, and astonishing success, evidenced at once their personal sincerity, and the authenticity and adaptation to the wants of men of the gospel which they proclaimed; but what saw we, if we looked at the State Church of our own day? Instead of humility, pride [hear, hear]; instead of poverty, inordinate wealth; instead of meekness, haughtiness and arrogance; instead of industry and labours abundant, supineness and slothfulness, luxury and voluptuousness [cheers]; instead of a repudiation of titles, and an observance of the precept, "Be not ye called Rabbi," we saw the assumption of impious and high-sounding names [hear, hear]; instead of spiritual fruitfulness, stagnation and sterility; instead of a contented subsistence upon the free-will offerings of those benefited by their spiritual ministrations, a forced maintenance by means of tithe proctors, policemen, tax-gatherers, and soldiers [loud cheers]. Casting our eyes across the Channel, we beheld an island towards which nature—as if in an excess of affection—had exhibited a prodigality of bounty; a country with the finest climate and soil; the one capable of yielding a superabundance of food for the sustentation of its inhabitants, and the other salubrious, healthful, and invigorating; yet there we saw eight millions of the human race—half of whom were worse than paupers—the victims of idleness, of starvation, and disease [long and loud cheers, and a cry of "Popery," followed by confusion]. To hold these human beings in awe, to keep these gaunt wretches from rebellion, to quell the turbulence of hunger, and repress the outbreaks of despair, we have a standing army of immense magnitude guarding the mansions of the great, and watching the hovels of the poor [loud cheers]. In Ireland was an Established Church, nominally Protestant and Christian, with a revenue of three quarters of a million a year [shame]. Archbishops, bishops, and clergymen were drawing their incomes from a land which had for years been celebrating the carnival of famine, pestilence, and death [cheers]. Bishops (so called) were fed by the wandering beggar; and the self-styled minister of him who multiplied the five barley loaves to feed the wearied multitude were sustained by those whose meal barrel was empty, and who had no oil in the cruise [loud cheers]. But even worse than this—for whom was this system kept up? Of the eight millions of souls in Ireland for whom this religion of the "Irish Church" was especially designed, not more than six hundred and fifty thousand at the utmost could be found within the pale of that Establishment. There were six and a half million of Roman Catholics, the rest being Protestant Dissenters; and was it to be supposed that these six and a half millions were not the more closely wedded to the faith of their fathers by upholding in their land an overgrown ecclesiastical domination, which had seized what once belonged, and still, if it were anybody's at all, belonged to their own Church [loud cheers]—but which was not monopolizing the wealth, and surfeiting in fat things, surrounded by a hunger-stricken and perishing people? [shame.] Mr. Thompson then entered into certain details connected with the revenues of the Irish Church, which had first been brought forward by Lord John Russell himself, before he had reached the pinnacle of power, and had learned to dispense the patronage of more than 200 benefices in Ireland. His lordship stated that the income of the bishops of Ireland was £185,700 a year [shame and robbery]—the value of the bishoprics being (fairly estimated) as follows:—Armagh £150,000, Derry £120,000, Kilmore £100,000, Clogher £100,000, Waterford £20,000, making a grand total of £530,000 [shame]. But the days of Whig inquiry into the abuses of the Irish church were past [hear, hear]. To look, however, a little closer into the state of the Irish church. There were 2,390 parishes in Ireland, 155 of these being without a Protestant church, and without a single Protestant inhabitant [shame, shame]. In 895 parishes the Protestants (including men, women, and children) did not number fifty—[disapprobation]—and, of 1,385 benefices, there were 233 with under fifty Protestants in each. Having particularized further those benefices from which the clergymen in Ireland derived incomes without performing duties—where there were shepherds but no flocks—salaries but no services—Mr. Thompson, quoting the words of Mr. Cobden (in a speech delivered by that gentleman at Leeds), said, "Unhappy Ireland! whose landlordism stinks in the nostrils, not only of the people of England, but of the whole civilized world; whose representation is a mockery and a fraud—rotten, rotten to the very core; whose absentee proprietors—the wealthiest of them peers in Parliament and Cabinet Ministers—drain the country of two or three millions a year; no wonder, then, that Ireland does not prosper: with these calamities, and a State Church besides, to expect prosperity would be to expect a miracle" [loud cheers]. Mr. Thompson then adverted to the Church Establishment in England, stating that from all sources—bishoprics, cathedral churches, parsonage houses, glebes, per-

petual curacies, extra-parochial benefices, fees for burials, marriages, christenings, &c.—the annual gross income of the Church could not be less than eight millions sterling, or nearly as much as had been spent by all the Protestant denominations of Christians put together, during the present century, for the evangelization of the world at large [great disapprobation]. The amount and mode of distribution of this vast wealth were a reproach to Christianity. There were ministers of the Church of England with no stipends at all; and curates with incomes, some under £30, and some under £20 a-year [shame]. Doubtless he who desireth the office of a bishop, desireth a good thing—[laughter and cheers]—but he who is tempted to desire a curacy, had better resist the tempter—[laughter]—and become a clerk, or a hooker in, in some house in Manchester [renewed laughter]. Now, we were told of Church reform, and of the way in which it worked. In 1835, an ecclesiastical commission was appointed. It was reconstituted in 1840, and in 1847, its proceedings were made the subject of a sham inquiry. The work assigned to the commission was that of disposing of funds (surplus from the abolition of certain cathedral establishments), the reduction of episcopal incomes, the extension of the parochial system, the better payment of the inferior clergy, the erection of new churches, and the improvement of parsonage houses. Something was certainly done to the augmentation of the poor livings—£138 was divided amongst nine of them [laughter]. But the bishops were members of the commission, and what did they for themselves? [hear, hear.] One of them, Dr. Monk, Bishop of Gloucester, asked £1,100 for repairing his palace; and the commissioners, surprised at the small amount, rewarded the modest prelate with a grant of £10,000 [shame]. This was in the see at Gloucester, where there were thirteen livings, the highest income of any of which was £132 a year. The Bishop of Oxford obtained £3,500 for repairs in his palace, and £1,300 more for beautifying the prelatical gardens; while, remembering that a third time of asking was the custom of his Church—[laughter]—he made a further request for £1,700, which, however, the treasury could not allow. Take another bishop: the Bishop of Ripon wanted a house in Yorkshire, and the commission voted £10,000 to build one; the total expenses, for attics, stalls (in the stables, not in the cathedral), and sundries, being swelled to £13,689 [shame]. Ripon, Oxford, and Gloucester having fared so well, his lordship the Bishop of Worcester came up to the ecclesiastical pay-table, and received £7,000 for the alteration of his episcopal residence; while Rochester was remembered by the laying out of £25,557 for a palace and grounds; Lincoln rewarded for his patience by the expenditure of £39,406 upon the purchase of an estate and residence, with a further sum of £18,302 upon necessary alterations and repairs [vehement disapprobation]; and others followed, until £143,000 was thus expended by the Commission. "Then the rich were filled with good things, but the poor were sent empty away" [loud cheers]. It might be said, that the salaries of the bishops were now fixed by statute; but the salaries were comparatively insignificant compared with their revenues from other sources. The Bishop of Durham (with a see of £8,000 a year) had received in one year £37,000; and the Bishop of Cashel recently died worth £400,000. Another example of inequality in the cathedral and collegiate churches might be adduced. Thirty-four of these foundations (exclusive of the nine minor incorporations and their revenues) were derived from rents, fees, and tithes. In 1835 it was ascertained that, after all deductions for repairs and the daily performance of services, there was a net divisible revenue of £203,289; the net aggregate revenue of thirty-two of these foundations being £184,123, to be divided amongst 261 members, whose duties were entirely honorary. But mark the inequality in the distribution. The Chapter of Durham divided £20,899 amongst thirteen members, while that of St. Asaph divided £380 amongst the same number. The speaker next referred to Mr. Horsman's statistics (in the House of Commons) with regard to the attendance of the congregations, and the number of functionaries which belong to some of our overgrown cathedral establishments. Durham averaged—functionaries 32, congregation 18; Peterborough—functionaries 12, congregation 7; Cornwall—functionaries 17, congregation 9; Wells—functionaries 19, congregation 22; Rochester—functionaries 22, congregation 14; Oxford—functionaries 15, congregation 18; Lincoln—functionaries 24, congregation 8; in fact, 141 functionaries, and 69 for their congregations [cheers and laughter]. Mr. Thompson then proceeded to quote from sentiments formerly uttered by the present Premier, to show the political influence (affecting the liberties of the people) exerted by the Establishment. Stronger words than these (which were to be found in Lord John Russell's work on the Constitution, 2nd edition, 1823) it would be impossible to quote. And thus it had ever been with all State Churches. When our own reformed Church was in undisturbed possession of the field, did she cover the land with light? Did she maintain true devotion within her own bosom, and cherish men in proportion to their piety and zeal for the salvation of their neighbours? Did she denounce corruption and misrule in high places? No—none of these things were to be found in the history of that Church. Its broad characteristics at this moment were enormous wealth; that wealth the fruit of apostacy, confiscation, and violence [cheers], and devoted to pride, voluptuousness, and worldly pomp [renewed cheers]; subserviency, mean and sordid, to the political party in power for the time being; the open and unblushing sale of

spiritual jurisdiction—the cure of souls hung up in the market-place, or in the exchange; and the open sanction or consecration of war, however demoniacal [loud cheers]. Whether the State Church of the country were viewed financially, as a question of money—equitably, as a question of distribution—politically, as a question of opinion—socially, as a question of distinction amongst men—morally, as a question of conscience—religiously, as a question of means—scripturally, as a question of authority—or spiritually, as a question of results, it was an institution at once unsound and unjust, and ought to be abolished [loud cheers]. It could not be that this tessellated patch-work, mock conformity—this libellous caricature of our beautiful Christianity—could be much longer tolerated by this free country [cheers]. Let no man think that he (Mr. Thompson) was speaking harshly of religion itself. No; he had said nothing but that which was to the honour of religion. The separation which he urged would only tend to magnify the strength, and beauty, and majesty, and divinity of that religion which had been taken into co-partnership with men of the world for purposes not connected with the honour of God, but with the conquering of the liberties and the consciences of their fellow-men [loud cheers]. Let no one (concluded the speaker) fear for the safety of the true church. When these inventions of state-craft, and king-craft, and priest-craft, are for ever abolished, that true Church will survive the fall of that which at present impairs its strength, its purity, and its usefulness. Fear not; her life is not in the breath of the nostrils of a prime minister—[cheers]—her altars are not to be sought beneath Gothic domes and roofs alone; her Head is not a being who wears a tiara fair, or an earthly diadem; her wealth is not in glebes, and tithes, and palaces; her members are not acknowledged by this name or by that—distinguishable by this or that outward sign, unless, indeed, it be in all meekness, and purity, and unblameableness. The church of which we speak is a church whose life is Christ; whose wealth is its holiness; whose power is its purity; whose abodes are its charity and its humility; whose defences are the omniscience, the omnipresence, the love of its Great Shepherd, who is at once its head and its Redeemer [loud applause].

Mr. EDWARD MALL then addressed the meeting in support of the resolution. He took up the question principally in its economic bearing.

A Mr. ATKINSON here moved an amendment disapproving of the object of the Association. In consequence, however, of his attempting to introduce the Ten Hours' Bill question, there was some confusion, and he was unable to gain a hearing.

The CHAIRMAN (who had shown much anxiety to get a hearing for Mr. Atkinson) proceeded to take the sense of the meeting whether they would hear him. By an almost overwhelming majority the meeting decided not to hear him. His amendment was not seconded, and the Chairman proceeded at once to put the resolution to the meeting. It was carried, with two dissentients on the platform and four or five in the body of the hall.

Mr. GEORGE HADFIELD then moved the adoption of a petition, to be entrusted to John Bright, Esq., M.P., and Milner Gibson, Esq., M.P.

The Rev. JOHN BURNET seconded the resolution. He confined himself to the Scripture view of the question.

Mr. ROBERT RUMNEY moved the appointment of Messrs. George Hadfield, James Watt, Samuel Giles, James Thompson, and T. N. Cathrall, as delegates to the approaching Conference in London, which was seconded and carried.

Mr. WILLIAM LINCOLN moved, and Mr. ROBERT LONGDEN seconded, a vote of thanks to the delegation, which was carried by acclamation. A letter was read from the Rev. Dr. Davidson, of the Independent College, expressing his regret at being unable to attend the meeting. A vote of thanks having been given to the Chairman, the meeting, which numbered between 4,000 and 5,000 persons, and the interest in which was maintained to the last, terminated.

DUDLEY.—On the 17th instant, in accordance with previous arrangements, addresses were delivered by the Rev. Brewin Grant, on "the State Church and its doctrines, as seen in the case of Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter"—Rev. D. K. Shoobottom, on "the Religious bearings of the State Church question"—Mr. Kingsley, on "Church property,—whose is it?" The Rev. Thomas Adams, Rev. Mr. Parsons, of Brierley Hill, and Rev. John Palmer, also spoke, the proceedings being continued till a late hour.

CITY.—On Monday evening, April 22nd, a public meeting was held in the School-room, Bousfield's-yard, Houndsditch, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the approaching Triennial Conference of the British Anti-state-church Association; Water Heriot, Esq., presided. After a resolution, expressive of the opinion of the meeting of the unscriptural character of all interference by the State in matters of religion, and of attachment to the Association, Messrs. Hook and Proudfit were appointed as the delegates. The meeting was composed almost exclusively of gentlemen.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH CONFERENCE.—We believe that the arrangements for the coming Conference are now approaching to completion. Delegates will bear in mind that the sittings commence at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and that punctuality may be observed, it is desirable that they should be in attendance before that hour, for the purpose of entering their names on the Con-

ference roll. On the evening of Tuesday, the Delegates will take tea together at the London Tavern (at 6 o'clock). For this meeting a limited number of tickets will, we believe, be issued to subscribers, both ladies and gentlemen, on application at the offices. On Wednesday evening, the public meeting in connexion with the Conference will be held at Finsbury Chapel. As inquiries have been made as to the time the Conference is likely to continue sitting, we may state that the First and Second Conferences each sat three days—the hours of business being from ten till four.

The *Morning Chronicle* calmly speaks of the probability of a separation of the Church from the State. "That the event or catastrophe, be it what it may, which we mean when we talk of a separation between Church and State, is, though perhaps a remote, at any rate a possible contingency, no thoughtful person can any longer disguise from himself."

THE BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS has addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury and to his own clergy a "declaration," to the effect "that it is the doctrine of the Church of England, as of the whole Church of Christ, in all ages, that original sin is remitted to all infants by the application of the merits of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, in and by the sacrament of baptism; and that it is the plain teaching of the Church of England, that all infants are made members of Christ, children of God, and inheritors of the kingdom of heaven, in and by that holy sacrament."

A MEETING OF LAY MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, residing at Nottingham, has been lately held, and an address to the Bishop of Exeter proposed and adopted, in which his lordship is informed that the subscribers "feel the utmost disappointment, dismay, and abhorrence," at the decision of the Judicial Committee. They also express their deep sense of gratitude for the "unflinching courage and firmness" with which the Bishop "has stood forward to vindicate sound doctrine; and more especially for that wise, temperate (1), and learned document entitled a 'Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury.'

A meeting of the clergy of the neighbourhood of Stepney was held on Thursday at the Parsonage of Stepney, convened by the Rev. R. Lee, rector, for the purpose of considering an address to the Bishop of London on the late proceedings in the Gorham case. Mr. Lee presided, and in a division there appeared to be twenty-five for, and twenty-five against the address, and the chairman gave his casting vote in favour of it.—*Church and State Gazette*.

It is suggested, that in the event of Bishop Phillips's last movement proving unsuccessful, he should be called upon to resign his present situation, as unsuited to his disposition, peculiar talents, and religious views.—*Western Times*.

TITCHFIELD.—This town was yesterday week, disturbed from its accustomed monotony on the arrival of the postman, who delivered to all the principal inhabitants the following printed letter enclosed in envelopes and stamped:—

ROMANISM.

To the Inhabitants of this Town.

Letter 1st.

FELLOW-PARISHIONERS.—Arouse yourselves to exertion. Protest against Puseyism, the insidious influence of which is stealthily drawing you into the Romish vortex. Led step by step with Jesuitical cunning, you are already in the environs of Popery; you already inhale its polluting atmosphere; the howlings of the hideous monster already fall unmistakably upon your ear. To complete the climax, it is only necessary that the niches in your parish church should be occupied by images of the Virgin and Child, or canonized saints; that rosaries and holy water, tapers and incense, be at once introduced, and that a confessional be fitted up in the inner *Sanctum Sanctorum*; you will then have retrograded to where the Reformation found the English nation, and the fires of Smithfield will have been kindled in vain.

It has long been lamented that a higher regard to forms and ceremonies (a tendency to Romanism) than to the spirit of genuine Christianity, has been manifested by the officiating minister. You have refrained from noisy clamour, in the hope, that as the office was subordinate, some change for the better would sooner or later reveal itself. The subject, for a long time confined to the domestic circle, has now become the engrossing topic of the town. Your sensibilities have been awakened; your intelligence has been insulted; your common sense abused. A certain respect is due towards the minister, but that feeling should not be permitted to absorb every other. The personal character of the minister may be unimpeachable; he may be amiable in his manners; he may smile blandly on his parishioners; he may strictly observe the rules of etiquette, and with graceful ease manage the conjunctures of conversation. It is not with these things, but with principle and official practices, that you should contend. As rational, accountable creatures, you possess the unalienable right of private judgment, and are responsible to a holy God for a proper exercise of that judgment. In matters of such paramount importance as those affecting eternal realities, intelligence has a responsible duty to perform to mediocrity, and intellect to ignorance. Though many of you have been disgusted with ridiculous nonsense about apostolical succession, and the exclusive right of a privileged class to teach; though many have been amused with the sophisticated defence of such absurdities, and have smiled at genuflexions, and pantomime gestures, resembling more the automaton movements of a mandarin in a tea warehouse, than the action and earnestness of a Paul preaching at Athens; yet there are others in the lower walks of life, whose capacities oblige them to take everything for granted; or, whose poverty constraining them to solicit sacra-

mental alms or other charitable dolings, forces them to illustrate the adage, "Like priest like people." These claim of you an open approval or repudiation of such practices.

It was said by the late excellent Bishop Horne, that, "in times when erroneous and noxious tenets are diffused, all men should embrace some opportunity to bear their testimony against them." It is high time to be up and doing: a great warfare is now going on between truth and error—between the Christianity of the New Testament, and a mongrel religion, made up of Judaism, Paganism, Druidism, and Romanism. Say, fellow-parishioners, which cause will you advocate? Be not deluded by Baptismal Regeneration, such a doctrine cannot be found in the New Testament. In the present controversy we do not find Henry of Exeter, or any of his clique, venture an appeal to Holy Writ, in support of their dogmas: they appeal to the Church and to the Prayer Book. To such the language of Dr. Young is more than appropriate—

"Ye brainless wits! ye baptiz'd infidels;
Ye worse for mending, wash'd to fouler stains."

That such doctrines, so damnable in their tendency, should be publicly taught in the nineteenth century, is to every sane and reflecting mind a matter of painful astonishment. Arouse yourselves to exertion, never permit your minds to be enslaved; yourselves, your children, your fellow-creatures, possess immortal spirits. Will you look supinely on, and without one vigorous effort to effect their rescue, see them wasted down the stream of error, until they are plunged into the ocean of perdition? Protest immediately. Be firm and unflinching, and the victory will ultimately be yours. The religion of the New Testament does not consist in genuflections, turning to the east on rehearsing Articles of Faith, nor such like pantomimes. That Holy Book teaches that God is a *Spirit*, and those that worship him must worship him in *spirit* and in truth. True devotion is a prostration of soul. In sincere prayer, the human mind is brought face to face with the Great Infinite. St. Paul says, "Bodily exercise profiteth little, but godliness is profitable for all things." True religion does not require appeals made to the senses. The ancient Druids worshipped the oak and the mistletoe; shall the inhabitants of civilized England in the nineteenth century, be called on to venerate the yew? The Pope of Rome denounced the British and Foreign Bible Society, as being composed of heretics; say, parishioners, can it be possible that a minister of the English Church in the nineteenth century, has followed his example? Monstrous! Fellow-parishioners, your duty is evident, fear not the anathemas of Puseyism, Romanism, nor Hell. Faded bombazines, scarlet tippets, privileged classes, assumed authority; none of these should deter you from acquitting your consciences, they are unworthy even a passing thought.

Apostolical succession, Baptismal regeneration, and other absurdities, will, in due time, be brought more particularly under your notice. It is a great satisfaction to know that your sympathies and intelligence are by far the most part with

Your fellow-parishioner,
ANTI-PUSEY.

WORKING OF ENDOWMENTS.—EDUCATION AT DULWICH COLLEGE.—A Court of Visitation has been held at Doctors' Commons, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by Mr. Justice Pateason and Dr. Dodson, the Queen's advocate, to hear the arguments of counsel in the matter of the Alleyne bequest for the endowment of Dulwich College, it being made a subject of complaint that the intentions of the founder were not fulfilled in the general management of the college, or in the distribution of its funds. Many years have elapsed since a proceeding of this nature last occurred, such inquiries being usually conducted in private. It was thought, however, that the best mode of arriving at a due interpretation of the charter under which the college was established, was to make an appeal to the jurisdiction of the archbishop; and his grace selected the present court for the purpose of hearing it. Without entering into the detailed argument of the learned counsel, we give the substance of the case from a summary given in the *Daily News*:—"Dulwich College was founded in 1620, by Alleyne, the player. Its object was to maintain six poor brothers and as many poor sisters, and to establish a grammar-school for twelve poor scholars—all to be selected in equal numbers by the parishes of St. Botolph, St. Saviour, Southwark, St. Giles, Cripplegate, and Camberwell. And its government was placed in the hands of a master, a warden, and four fellows, all ecclesiastics, under the visitorship of the Archbishop of Canterbury. It was endowed with property originally worth £800 a-year, of which Alleyne specifically appropriated £600, and directed the balance of £200 to be divided amongst the authorities and recipients of his bounty in certain shares. This property is now worth £5,000 a-year. After defraying all the expenses of the college, the balance unappropriated is £4,000; and this large sum is annually divided as it were the humble £200 a year which Alleyne anticipated would be the surplus of his property; the master's share amounting to about £600, the warden's to £500, and the poor brothers' and sisters' to some £130 a-year. The parishes interested in the foundation very naturally complain of this appropriation of the surplus; and as they cannot, with any chance of legal success, attack it directly, they do so indirectly. As Alleyne directed such of the poor boys as were fit to be sent to the universities, he intended, it is irresistibly argued, to establish a superior school; whereas the school in existence is little better than a parish or pauper school. The object of the appeal to the archbishop is the improvement of the school: and it is scarcely to be supposed that the appeal will have been fruitlessly made, so moderate and reasonable is its object."

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN WELSH.—In Merthyr, where the Dissenters are exceedingly numerous, in twenty-five out of twenty-nine of the meeting-houses, the Welsh language alone is used. Many of the preachers are wholly uneducated men—that is to

say, their learning extends no further than to simple reading and writing. Some of them were, at the outset of life, daily labourers, like the classes whom they now lead. The singing in the chapels is generally very good; in some of them great pains are taken to keep up an educated staff of singers. "As I was walking one evening," says the correspondent of the *Chronicle*, "I saw two girls of about twelve years of age, their arms twined round each other's necks, and singing as they advanced, a Welsh duet to the old-fashion tune of 'In my cottage near a wood.' Their voices were clear and equal; the second preserved an interval of a sixth below the first voice, and whenever the laws of harmony (of which, no doubt, they were blissfully ignorant) required a change, it was made with unerring accuracy. I stepped up and asked them where they learnt singing? Unfolding their arms, and ceasing their song, they answered, preserving the Welsh allocation of words, 'It was in Chapel Bethesda.'"

PROGRESS OF VOLUNTARYISM.—We extract the following significant remarks from the *English Churchman* (Tractarian) of last week:—"The time has arrived for the Church Unions to take up more fully the general question of the relation between Church and State, in its whole bearing. It is evident that the Government, and political persons generally, will be glad to give the go-by to the question as long as they can. . . . We would also express our conviction that the union of Church and State is no dogma, or positive relation, to the maintenance of which, in any particular way, Churchmen are pledged; but that its arrangement must depend very much on the character of the State, which varies indefinitely, while the Church is one and invariable; and that the principle on which the Church should proceed, is to obtain the best terms it is able; reserving always the privilege of breaking off the connexion, if the terms allowed by the State are such as interfere essentially with its functions. We have arrived at a state of things in which it is evident that there is only one alternative; either there must be a re-adjustment of some points, or the union between Church and State will certainly, ere long, be dissolved."

THE HOSPITAL OF ST. CROSS, &c.—The Rev. the Earl of Guildford has, it is stated, given the tenants of the livings of St. Mary's, Southampton, and of Alresford, Hants, notice to terminate their leases at Michaelmas next; and it is expected that his curates in those livings will shortly receive notices to terminate their engagements at the same time. Hence it is inferred that the reverend earl contemplates resigning his benefices at that time. Lord Guildford does not, however, make any sign of quitting the mastership of the Hospital of St. Cross, near Winchester, in respect to his abuse of which office the Attorney-General has filed an information in the Court of Chancery against him and the Bishop of Winchester.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.

On Thursday, a festival, to commemorate the ninety-second anniversary of this charity, was celebrated at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street: John Remington Mills, Esq., president of the institution, in the chair. Around the chairman we noticed—Mr. Hunter, Mr. Sheriff Nicoll, M. Depenchaux, Inspector-General of Prisons and Institutions in Belgium, Jeremiah Pilcher, Esq., Alexis Doxey, Esq., Martin Ware, Esq., Henry Rutt, Esq., Rev. Dr. Archer, Rev. J. Sherman, and other gentlemen. The cloth having been removed, the Chairman rose and proposed, as the first toast, "The Health of her Majesty the Queen." He (the Chairman) thought that those present would respond the more heartily to this toast when they knew that her Majesty had given a donation of 250 guineas to this charity, and had also nominated the son of a Dissenting minister to the benefits of the school. The toast was drunk with all the honours.

The Chairman next proposed as a toast, "The Prince Albert, Albert, Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family."

The toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Orphan Working School," was then proposed by the Chairman, and in doing so he referred to the fact that 1,400 individuals had received the benefits of the charity—it had made steady progress from the commencement; all the funds contributed had been well bestowed, and at the present time there were among the governors and subscribers those who were once the objects of this charity. The Chairman also called attention to the consolation afforded to a dying parent, in the recollection of the succour given to his children by this institution. He stated that, after the election in the coming month, there would still be room in the school for twenty children, and the committee were only waiting the liberality of the public, to enable them to admit 250 more—the number their school was built to accommodate.

The toast was warmly responded to; and immediately after, the secretary read a long list of contributions subscribed by the gentlemen present.

The following toasts were then proposed, and duly acknowledged:—"The President of the Institution;" "The Vice-Presidents and Treasurer;" "The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Corporation, of the City of London;" "The Members of the House of Commons;" "The General Committee, Medical Officers," &c. The proceeds of the festival amounted to £673.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

THE REV. THOMAS HAYNES has, in consequence of long-continued indisposition, resigned his charge of the church and congregation at Brunswick-square Chapel, Bristol, after a pastorate of fourteen years, and has retired to Cheltenham. His congregation have presented to him a handsome testimonial on the occasion.

THE REV. MORGAN WILLIAMS, B.A., late of Homerton College and the University of London, has accepted the unanimous and cordial invitation of the Independent Church at Fordingbridge, to become their pastor, and has entered upon his labours, under encouraging auspices.

STEPNEY CHAPEL, LYNN.—On Lord's-day and Monday, April 14th and 15th, special services were held by the church and congregation meeting in the above place of worship. The occasion of these services was the opening of a new room, erected behind the chapel, the dimensions of which are 50ft. by 37ft., and called "Stepney School-room." It is intended to devote the room to the purposes of Sabbath-school instruction, every evening adult classes, and as a lecture-room for the working classes. This step in the right direction has long been needed by the Baptists in Lynn, inasmuch as their only schoolroom for the last few years has been at a distance from their chapel, and in a most forbidding situation. The services celebrating the opening consisted in a prayer-meeting, held on Lord's-day morning at seven o'clock, an afternoon meeting, addressed by G. Ovenden, Esq., of London, and a tea and public meeting, on Monday evening, presided over by S. Bigwold, Esq., of Norwich, and addressed also by some eleven or twelve ministers and friends from different places.

WEST MIDDLESEX ASSOCIATION.—On Tuesday, April 16, the above association of Congregational ministers and churches held its third annual meeting in Park Chapel, Camden Town, on which occasion there were present representatives from twenty of the associated churches, besides other ministers and friends. The service of the morning commenced at eleven o'clock, when the Rev. S. S. England, chaplain of Mill-hill Grammar-school, preached an interesting and able discourse; the Revs. R. Porter, Samuel Martin, G. J. Adeney, and John Davies, taking part in the devotional exercises. The business of the Association was transacted in the afternoon. In the evening a public meeting was held, when the respected treasurer, William Walker, Esq., presided; and, after the reading of the report, addresses founded on sentiments appropriate to the occasion were delivered by Apsley Pellatt, Esq., Revs. William Roberts, C. R. Howell, T. Seavill, and Dr. Jenkyn; and Edward Swaine, Esq., presented a paper "On the Objects and Claims of the West Middlesex Association," which he had been requested to prepare. Thanks having been given to the Chairman, the benediction was pronounced, and the meeting separated. The attendance on the public services was encouraging; and, at the meeting for business, indications were not wanting that the confederated churches of the district are awaking to a sense of the importance of the work committed to their hands.

PUTNEY.—We understand that the Rev. R. Ashton, Secretary of the Christian Instruction Society, has resigned his pastoral charge at Putney.

VALEDICTORY TEA MEETING TO THE REV. JOHN HILL, M.A., OF STAFFORD.—The Rev. John Hill having resigned the pastorate of the Independent Church, in this town, several of his congregation and friends from various other religious bodies, assembled on yesterday week, for the purpose of presenting him with a testimonial of respect and friendship, preparatory to his leaving the neighbourhood. The meeting took place in the Wesleyan Sunday-school-room, which had been lent for the occasion, and between 200 and 300 persons partook of tea. After the meeting had been opened by singing and prayer, George Sidney, Esq., of Yarlet, was called upon to preside. The Rev. James Speers (Presbyterian minister) read letters, excusing their absence, from the Rev. E. Whitby, of Cresswell-hall; the Rev. T. Harrison, of Christ Church; Alderman Sidney, M.P.; and the Rev. T. Cartwright, New Connexion minister. He instanced zealous attention to the local Mechanics' Institute, as one of Mr. Hill's claims to gratitude. J. Pillings, Esq., presented him, in the name of a committee, with twenty-two volumes of valuable books, and the Rev. J. Hammond, of Handsworth, a gold watch and chain. Mr. Hill returned thanks in an affecting speech. The Rev. W. Bevan, of Wolverhampton, next addressed the meeting. The other speakers were the Revs. Alexander Gordon, of Walsall; Martyn (Presbyterian), of Hanley; Chalmers, of Stafford; Butler, of Stone; and Mr. Henry Chalmers, of Newport.

REMOVAL OF THE BIRMINGHAM EXPOSITION.—This exposition, which took place at Bingley House, Birmingham, in October last, and was visited by Prince Albert, the Duchess of Sutherland, and other leaders of rank, attracted earnest attention from the great progress in metals, statuary, porcelain, stoves, candelabras, and productions of art there exhibited. It is, therefore, with pleasure we learn that the greater part, if not the whole, of this unique gathering, is about to be transferred to London, and that the premises of large extent have been purposely rebuilt and arranged for their reception at the corner of Ironmonger-lane and Cheapside, by the Messrs. Benetfink and Jones, to whose management these interesting proofs of the ability of the British artisan will be entrusted.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WRECK OF THE "BRAVO."

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR.—Having observed a notice in your paper of Wednesday last, that Dr. Epps had transmitted you £5. for George Wilson, the mason, of North Sunderland, the first man who volunteered to go off in the "Coble" to save the crew of the "Bravo," wrecked off Bamborough Castle on the 31st ult., I have the pleasure to inform you, that a subscription has been entered into in this town for the purpose of rewarding the gallant fellows who went off in the salmon-boat and the "Coble," and, therefore, should any of your correspondents be desirous of contributing to the fund, it will give me great pleasure if it could be added to the sum already subscribed, which I am glad to say already amounts to upwards of £30. Mr. M. S. Dodds, stationer, 34, Quay-side, and myself, are the two parties collecting subscriptions in this town; and Mr. R. M. Morris, of North Sunderland by Belford, receives money in that neighbourhood.

I should observe, that the cause of my taking so much interest arises from having been an eye-witness of the gallant action of the brave fellows.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH BLACKLOCK,

Solicitor.

34, Morley-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne,

22nd April, 1850.

THE CANTERBURY ASSOCIATION, for establishing a settlement in New Zealand on Church of England principles, held a meeting in St. Martin's-hall, Long Acre, on Wednesday, to promote the objects of the Association. The hall was crowded in every part, by a well-dressed audience of both sexes; and the meeting was remarkable in many respects. In the first place, the class of the principal speakers and attendants was peculiarly influential: the Chairman was Lord Lyttelton; among the gentlemen on the platform were the Bishop of Norwich, the Bishop of Oxford, Mr. Sydney Herbert, Lord Wodehouse, Lord Courtney, Mr. Adderley, and several other members of Parliament. The plan of the settlement was fully explained by the Chairman. Every speaker contributed some useful statement or happy illustration. An unexpected incident varied the proceedings with a little opposition, and helped to excite still more animated interest. A Mr. Sydney arose in the body of the meeting, and entered into a general tirade against the Wakefield principles of colonization—adopted by the founders of the Canterbury settlement, and avowed by the Bishop of Norwich and other speakers, at this meeting. After some patient listening, the Chairman proposed that the interrupter should raise his more abstract discussion after the general business was over; but as there was some desire to hear the controversialist, he was had up to the platform, and there he finished his speech and his readings. This debating episode called forth the mover of the next resolution, the Bishop of Oxford, in a very vivacious reply, pregnant with forcible argument and illustration. The meeting lasted four hours; and the resolutions proposed in furtherance of the Canterbury scheme were passed unanimously.

THE GREAT SEA-SERPENT ASHORE.—Marvels never cease. Scepticism has been rampant against the existence in the "depths of the ocean" of the Leviathan sea-serpent. Few dared to profess belief in the reality of the gigantic denizen of the deep; and none were found bold enough to hope that the mystery would be solved by that veritable wonder being exhibited in all its long gradations on land. The sea-serpent, however, has at length apparently taken to heart this general contempt towards his monstrosity; and accordingly, as we learn from an American contemporary, has determined himself to climb the shores and dethrone the general doubts. The following we extract from the *Christian (United States) Mercury*:—"The following letter of a gentleman of Beaufort gives exciting news of what may, by this time, be the 'seat of war.' The old fellow has got into close quarters, and if he does not make a sudden and fortunate dash, has nothing better than offering himself as an oblation on the altar of science.—Beaufort, March 15, 1850. The report of Captain Banksiphip and passengers has been verified by many other witnesses. This formidable sea-monster has been seen again to-day, we understand, in our waters. When discovered by those on board the steamer, 'His Eminence' was in Port Royal Sound, a distance of seven or eight miles from this town. Since that time he has been lazily making his way up Broad River, and was seen by a gentleman, we understand, to-day in White Branch River, an arm of the Broad. He is reported to be making his way higher up still, when, perhaps, he may be captured. He is described as being from 120 to 150 feet in length, and of proportionate bulk, has the head of a serpent, which he carries, when in motion, five or six feet out of the water. About ten feet from his head is a hump, resembling a huge hogshead, and as far as he could be seen out of the water a succession of humps was observed. We understand that a party from this place has been made up to capture him if possible." The *Charleston Courier* has a letter from Beaufort, of the same date, and of similar tenor, to which is appended the following:—"Information has just reached us that the said sea-serpent is ashore at the mouth of Skull Creek. If so, the prize is certain, and Beaufort immortalized."

The *Literary Gazette* makes the following apology:—"By the breaking of the head of the A, or the misprint of the letter n, a very tempting advertisement, to invest in certain lines, was entitled, 'Purchase of Rail-way Snare's'."

ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS.

BAPTIST HOME MISSION.

The Annual Meeting of this Mission was held on Monday evening, in Finsbury Chapel, W. H. Bond, Esq., R.N., in the chair.

After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Stocks,

The CHAIRMAN said, that this mission was one peculiarly interesting to his mind, he having seen its workings in the county to which he belonged. That which referred to the spread of the gospel at home appeared to him to stand exceedingly prominent. Whatever efforts might be made to spread the gospel in distant countries, if our own country were overlooked, one of our most important duties would be neglected [hear, hear]. It was one of the charges made against the Voluntary Principle, that it has no power to maintain the influence of the gospel in the rural districts of the country. This involved two important considerations:—First, What means are there in operation to spread the gospel; and next, How we can best carry out the great design of scattering the seeds of eternal truth, where at present they are so much needed [hear, hear]. He took it for granted, that if a sufficient amount of money were at command, whether from the State or otherwise, they might plant men in certain positions in the rural districts that should have a semblance of planting the gospel; but it was of great importance to see that the gospel inculcated was simply the gospel of Christ, and not mingled with those things which are not the gospel [cheers]. The State professed to provide a large number of teachers, and to plant them in different parts of the country, furnishing them with means of support, and enabling them to occupy ground which was of great importance in their estimation as Christians. But if they taught the great dogma, that baptism causes the forgiveness of original sin, and prepares the immortal soul for the inheritance of the kingdom of heaven, he would say, it was our bounden duty to oppose such sentiments, and, as far as possible, adopt a better description of the teaching of that blessed gospel which "brings life and immortality to light" [cheers]. The spread of such false sentiments in the rural districts would bring back a deep cloud of ignorance upon the population, worse than ever has been since the blessed gospel first shone upon our shores—[hear, hear]—for they would be ignorant of the all-essential principle, that the blood of Jesus Christ alone, independently of every form and ceremony, cleanses from sin [hear, hear]. To preach this truth throughout the country ought to be the alone object of every true servant of Christ; but he was afraid that they had not, as a denomination, acted up to their duty in this important matter; the small amount of contributions and of persons employed, and the limited sphere of operation occupied, should tell upon their consciences. As a denomination, they had done but small things in the spread of the truth, and had not taken their fair ground amongst other denominations; but they were now called upon to testify their determination that, so far as they were concerned, this charge should no longer lay at their doors. It was not only necessary that men of God should be sent into the rural districts, but they should be properly sustained, in labouring amongst a people who were themselves scarcely able to struggle against the difficulties by which they were surrounded. The Chairman concluded by impressing upon the meeting the necessity for much prayer, reminding them that public meetings, besides being interesting as affording information, were sometimes made the means of conversion, and briefly referred to the case of two youths, who had recently declared themselves on the Lord's side, through impressions received at a meeting held in Exeter Hall [cheers].

The Rev. S. J. Davis then read the Report, which, after referring to the steady and earnest efforts of the missionaries, and the satisfactory results which had attended them in a number of instances, proceeded:—

In the majority of the stations there has been progress, not such as to satisfy those who earnestly desire the return of the times when "believers were added to the Lord daily"; but enough to reward exertion and awaken gratitude, and stimulate continuous hopeful and devoted effort.

The difficulties and discouragements encountered in endeavouring to plant Christian churches, and bring them to a state of self-supporting strength, in the agricultural districts, are often very formidable, requiring that the brethren employed should be men of faith and prayer, and that their work should be a labour of love. In many parts of these districts, the widely-scattered location of the people often renders the work of the missionary extremely laborious. No small portion of the population is characterised by grievous ignorance and superstition: by a sad want of manly intelligence, independence, and self-respect; and by confirmed vicious habits of the most degrading nature. Their deep poverty, too, is frequently found to interfere alike with their disposition and ability to attend the means of religious instruction; renders it impossible for them to give pecuniary support to the cause of God; and exposes them to the temptation of sacrificing the dictates of conscience for the sake of that almost indispensable temporal assistance which, owing to the bigotry of those who ought to know better, cannot be obtained on easier or more honourable terms. Notwithstanding these hindrances to progress, the brethren steadily proceed in their work of making known the gospel; and, although sometimes cast down, are often cheered by manifest tokens of Divine assistance and approval.

After extended extracts from the communications of the agents, the Report, in calling attention to the working classes of the mining and manufacturing districts, says:—

Their moral condition is rendered intensely interesting by the well-adapted and earnest efforts made to gain them over by the teachers of false religions, on the one hand, and by the advocates of infidelity and Atheism on the other. By far the larger proportion of the cheap literature with which they supply themselves is of a decidedly injurious character; not food or medicine for the mind, but poison; tending rather to enfeeble than to brace up the mental and moral powers, or to invigorate them only for thoughts and purposes of evil. It is beyond expression important, therefore, that efforts to evangelise them

should be conceived in the most generous spirit, arranged with the utmost wisdom, and carried out with all possible earnestness.

The notion that our own section of the Church of Christ has lost any of the hold it ever had on those called, by way of emphasis, the working classes, cannot be sustained. There may be exceptions, but the majority of our churches in the districts under review are composed, for the most part, of these very classes; and from them we are accustomed to draw accessions to our numbers. Still it is a tremendous fact, and adapted to awaken the deepest solicitude, that multitudes in these classes are in a state of alienation from the churches of Jesus, and are not likely to be reached but by the kindest and wisest efforts.

The number of missionaries and grantees is 107, who are assisted in various ways by about 200 gratuitous "fellow-helpers to the truth." The gospel is preached by them every week in upwards of 300 places, to about 23,000 of your countrymen. There are 113 Sabbath-schools; 1,154 teachers; and 7,600 scholars. 539 persons were baptised, and added to the mission churches during the year.

From the treasurer's account it appeared that the society had received during the year £4,521 10s. 2d.; that it had expended £4,523 15s. 8d.; leaving a balance due to the treasurer of £2 5s. 6d.; and that the society is in debt, by loans in former years, to the amount of £430.

The Rev. H. H. Dobney (of Maidstone), in moving the first resolution, said: It will be perceived that the resolution invites us to indulge in a three-fold class of emotions—sympathy, joy, and gratitude; and then, by way of relief, lest our feelings should be too deeply moved, it brings us down from the emotional to the mechanical, and asks that the report may be sent to the printer. I shall confine my remarks to the first part—that which asks your heartiest and widest sympathy in behalf of the agents of the society. It is a fact, sir, that all Christian men, occupy whatever sphere of labour they may, must expect to meet with discouragement; and the harder the post we are called to occupy, the greater the honour that is done to the individual whom the great Head of the Church may so appoint [hear, hear]. Sometimes our difficulties, which are always numerous, may be peculiarly trying. The report alludes especially to two sources of discouragement to the missionaries—the one arising from the systematic, indefatigable, and, I grieve to say, the unscrupulous efforts of a large party to bring the mass of the people under the influence of ceremonialism and the priesthood; and the other, from the well-adapted labours of not a few to win the people to infidelity and Atheism [hear, hear]. In reference to the first of those sources, I do not feel disposed to say much, although, from the prestige which a State Church cannot but have, from the numerous temporal advantages which accrue to those who are found in connexion with it, and the source of certain injury which results from separation from it, taken in connexion with some other circumstances, I am forced to believe—from facts which have come under my own cognizance—that in no distant day, possibly, in the rural districts, some of the smaller and feebler churches may be unable to sustain themselves, and will have to look to your Home Missionary Society, or to some kindred institution, for help, or else must resign themselves to their fate. May God avert the omen! [hear, hear.] Whilst ceremonialism is endeavouring to bring men under the influence of a priesthood bent on reviving the obsolete, and crushing the manhood of its dupes out of them, is this the most formidable of the shadows that are even now haunting our Fatherland? No; the Dissenters of England are familiar with its form; they know it full well, and ought to be prepared to confront it with an eye of intelligent, righteous, and firm, though calm indignation. But there has been evoked amongst us a gigantic spirit of doubt and denial. It has risen in our very midst, and is stalking through the land, breathing in the face and laying his hand on the heart of not a few. His chill presence is being felt in colleges, halls, and cloisters; nor, alas! is the workshop of the mechanic unvisited; and if the pulpit has as yet been passed by, we may know, from innumerable tokens, that many a pew has been rendered a far less easy place than it used to be—[hear, hear]—and even where the bold spirit of denial does not obtrude his pale and ghastly presence, extorting from the unhappy victim "the everlasting No," who could be ignorant that there has risen up amongst us, in new dimensions, a mighty spirit of inquiry, which has long been slowly arousing, startled, they say, from the long sleep of ages, by the bold trumpet of the Reformation, and now broad awake and standing erect in the noonday, prepared, with a doughty and daring, which, if it were only combined with reverence and modesty, who amongst us would rebuke?—to push to the very furthest limits what you call the great Protestant principle, of the right and duty of private judgment—[cheers]—and in reference to it, who is there amongst us that would not be disposed to use the words of our own Milton?—"Though all the winds of doctrine were let loose to play upon the earth, so Truth be in the field, we do injuriously to misdoubt her strength; let her and Falsehood grapple—who ever knew Truth put to the worst in free and open encounter?" [cheers.] I adverted to this point, the rather because it is in consequence of this feature that our own duty may come to be, perhaps, considerably modified—it is even now considerably mixed up with it—and from this element will chiefly arise those changes which may most affect ourselves; and it may be that we are somewhat less prepared to meet this spirit wisely, than we are to confront, and, if necessary, to defeat and trample down, the reviving spirit of priesthood and superstition [hear, hear]. Whilst the ranks of the doubters are being daily increased by the absurdity of our Anglican zealots—the reaction against superstition ever being infidelity—it becomes us to look boldly at it [hear, hear]. The infidelity of the present day, is, to a great extent, a very different thing, in many features, from what it was before. It oftentimes appears amongst us in robes that are anything but repulsive. It must be conceded that

the spirit I allude to is not unfrequently found in union with a spirit of truthfulness, and earnestness, and devoutness even, which might not shrink from challenging a comparison with the Evangelical body itself. But whatever we may think—or perhaps, rather, wish to think—it would be folly to conceal from ourselves the fact, that numerous questions have been started, which will continue to meet us at every turn, which will be repeated in louder and yet louder tones till they shall be satisfactorily answered, according to the peculiar demands of this present generation; for while, beyond all doubt, there are many men who are ruthlessly pursuing the work of destruction, it cannot be concealed that there are large numbers amongst us of a far better class, who unhappily find themselves tossed universally on the dark and heaving sea of doubt, over which they would gladly make their escape to some harbour of quiet assurance, if only they knew how to steer for it. The Blanco Whites, and the John Sterlings are, we must know, types of a large, increasing class—and a class not confined to the educated. When men who have known what we upon this platform denominate evangelical religion, write such books as Mr. Newman has written upon "The Sorrows and Aspirations of the Soul," I think we shall perceive that this, so far from being a solitary phenomenon, is one of the most significant signs of the times, symptomatic of very much that it would be the greatest folly in us to ignore, unless we are prepared to take the ostrich as the symbol of wisdom [laughter]. I recently laid my hand on the last number but one of the *Westminster Review*, in which an eloquent and powerful writer argues [the speaker read at some length from the article on "The Church of England," but we give only the spirit of his quotations], that established Christianity does not represent the convictions and aspirations of the age. This is loudly declared upon all hands. It is one of those things with which it becomes the fast friends of evangelical religion to be personally acquainted, not to take their ideas of it at second hand [hear, hear]. If they would accomplish any deliverance on the earth, they must venture on the hard and painful task of making themselves personally acquainted with the thing. Perhaps, however, I shall be reminded, that a Home Missionary Institution has to deal with a much lower grade in society than that in which the Parkers and Newmans, the Blanco Whites, the Sterlings, the Froudes, and the Foxtons of the day are to be found. It may be so; but I know that in the class of society in which you may find the chief sphere of your operations, there is precisely the same thing going on, and to an extent that appears to me to be but little suspected by some of the chief friends of evangelical truth; and to this thing, therefore, we must bear to have our attention called. Go among the working classes—that is, go among them if you can—for, by various circumstances, we must all admit that they are, to a considerable extent, estranged from us—that they are living in a world of their own [hear], with their own class sympathies and their own class literature, and we must understand both, and know how to sympathize in whatever may be right in both before we shall be able to find the password that is to admit us into their encampment [cheers]. I ask any one who is competently acquainted with the great mass of the working classes, whether you can go amongst them and dogmatically affirm any of the peculiar truths of the gospel, and lay your hand upon any section of the Bible, demanding the man's belief and obedience? Brethren, dare to have it said, that in ten thousand times ten thousand instances you cannot; the man will compel you to meet other and vastly more difficult questions, before he will allow you to speak to him from that platform [hear, hear]. Because some of us may go among them with black coat, or be known to be connected with some Zion Chapel or Ebenezer Chapel, or Cave of Adullam [laughter], and take the Bible in our hand, will the men deem us holier, and wiser, and better than themselves? Not a bit of it. And why should they? It has to be shown to them by a long course of something else previously. You might think that such works as Theodore Parker's and Strauss's "Life of Jesus," are, from their nature and their price, confined to the classes that are naturally deemed respectable. My brethren, flatter yourselves no longer. Theodore Parker, with so much that is bold and beautiful, but with so much that is most plausibly untrue—a man that has about him so much of the old prophet force—a man by whom ten thousand minds are prepared to swear—is not confined to mere respectable classes. Theodore Parker, for which I gave 8s. 6d., is now published in penny numbers, and is bound up, making 320 pages, for 1s. 9d. I asked a gentleman competent to judge upon the subject the other day, how many copies he should suppose must be sold to defray the expenses, and the answer I received was, "Thirty thousand." Should it not be in the hands of ministers and godly people? My own painful belief is, that multitudes of us, who would be ready to die for the sake of Christ, are but ill-prepared to meet the specious forms of error that are rising up amongst us. Is Strauss confined to the colleges? He is now being popularized for the million by one who, in the former part of his life, was a local preacher among the Wesleyans, who has been several times referred to in the British House of Commons, and who was eulogized by Mr. Sergeant Talfourd as one of the four of our chief leading poets—the author of "The Purgatory of Suicides;" and this man, with energy, talent, and power, and who knows what the class are to which he is opposed, and what are their religious sympathies—is putting out, in weekly numbers of his journal, at one penny each, what he calls "An Exegesis of Gospel History, on the basis of Strauss."

Thousands of our working classes are so familiar with Strauss's opinions—such as that there is a vast deal in our four Gospels that is merely mythical and legendary—that they have them at their fingers' ends. And when I look for an evangelical body—the counteracting agencies that are at work—and ask whether the opposition, the bearing, the tone of the evangelical body, is such as to inspire one with confidence as to the immediate issue of the conflict on which we are entering, then, sir, I find that the organs of all the sections of the evangelical body that I know anything of, are confessing that nothing like this is the case. Whether I look at the evangelical papers of the Church of England, or indeed of any section, the same thing is confessed. I took up, the other day, the *British Banner*—[hisses]—a paper which you will allow me to allude to, though I am prepared to apologize for doing so [loud cheers]. The editor expressed a heaviness of apprehension which I will never entertain, while there are millions of Bibles in the world; I, for one, could never believe, if there were not a single minister left on the earth [cheers]. Christianity, which has been established amongst us for eighteen centuries, can never die out; and, as for all opposition, I know that one of the Hebrew melodists hath said, "He that sitteth in the heavens shall laugh" [cheers]. I allude to this for a specific purpose, because, while there are very many circumstances which have combined to bring about the state of things which is thus distinctly recognised, the paper which I hold in my hand very forcibly reminds me of one; and that is, the state of comparative bondage which men must consent to allow themselves to be held in, if they give themselves for work to any of our evangelical denominations [cheers]. I have been in the pastorate sixteen or seventeen years, and have endeavoured to read, as well as I could, the passing occurrences of the day; but who does not know, that if thoughtful men amongst us shall only dare to carry out for themselves what is so much vaunted, and to my mind, so idly vaunted—the Protestant principle of the right and duty of private judgment—and shall endeavour, as in duty bound, to sit only at the feet of their great Master, their adorable Redeemer, and allow themselves to be earnest and honest in their thinking and in their avowal of their thoughts. Where are such men, speaking generally? What denomination will welcome them to its bosom? [hear, hear.] Who does not know that the mere lexicographical distinction between two words may suffice to brand a man with infidelity? [hear, hear.] They used to peal with Unitarianism and Socinianism as stones—now these are not hard enough. There are many who are trying to make infidelity more respectable, and to make it a watchword for men of free thought, however much their sympathies may keep them at the feet of their common Lord and Master; but can a man give his thoughts upon British churches without being exposed to evangelical misrepresentation and slander? [hear, hear.] And then there is one of the best known and most highly esteemed amongst us [hear, hear], long known in the pastorate of one of the most influential of our churches in London—dares even such a man to review such a book favourably, without damage to his literary property, and without being held up to the churches of Great Britain as unfit to have their confidence? [hear, hear.] We are prepared to resent these things, sir; but I can refer to things that have occurred within the last three weeks, and our religious periodicals, with a few honourable exceptions [hear, hear], have been full of such things ever since I have known them. It is no new game that has been played [cheers]. Now, what is the connexion between this baneful state of things amongst us, and our preparedness to meet it? We shall have to fight over again on British ground the battle that has been fought in Germany. The battle having been waged there for the chief part of this present century, we naturally turn to see how the veterans in that holy war have acquitted themselves. For the first few years of that encounter, the friends of evangelical truth were notoriously worsted, and they themselves have since acknowledged it, until, not sacrificing one iota of truth eternal and absolute, they learned to distinguish between the old scholastic, antiquated forms, in which that eternal truth had come to be wrapped up, and laid aside those forms of truth which have become obsolete, and learned for themselves a living Christianity from the only and original source of divine life [cheers]. But from all I know of things amongst us, I believe that if some of those men who have grown grey in the service of truth, and have, by the grace of God, so "fought the good fight of faith," as to have come off "more than conquerors"—I believe that if such a man as Neander, who has extorted confessions of error from Strauss himself, were here, without his European reputation, as some Independent minister in a country place, or as some Baptist brother, and were to give to the people of England his deep and beautiful thoughts on some of the profoundest questions that could engage their attention, there would straightway be raised throughout the religious world the hue and cry against him, and some napkin or other would be raised by way of a "Banner," under which the noisy advocates for the right of private judgment might march in proud array, against all kinds of freedom of thought except their own [cheers and laughter]. I am not surprised that there is great anxiety on these points. We believe in Christ; we believe also in God. Like Luther, we have looked out upon the starry heavens, and have seen that though no pillars sustain the azure vault, it falls not, for an unseen Hand upholds it [cheers]. The connexion of these remarks is, I trust, obvious. It is not a time to be slothful or faint-hearted. The question meets us, whether we will relax in our endeavours amongst those deeply interesting classes of the community to which allusion has been made, or increase them—bringing to bear on the subject all the wisdom we can acquire. And I am quite sure that the agents of this society will need the heartiest and widest sympathy of the denomination in days to come, more than they have heretofore; for we are living in a grand and awful time.

"In an age of ages telling,
To be living is sublime" [cheers].

The Rev. CHARLES STOVEL, in seconding the resolution, said—The extremely delicate and important line of remark to which your attention has been led, might

well have occupied your attention still longer; but one does not like to waste your time with expressions which have cost no pains in preparation. Indeed, there is great responsibility in dealing with this matter; for to think wrong for a moment, or for a single step, requires the undoing hereafter of what we have thought, the unlearning of what we have seemed to acquire [hear, hear], and anything which passes through the mind in that way becomes the more painfully influential for right or wrong; yet I think I might venture to say, that our Christian brethren, in looking upon the features of the time in which we live, might do well to chasten their emotions [hear, hear]—not to be too much alarmed at those spectres which have passed before us, either behind or before the canvas of our periodical literature, and not to be too much elated either by the circumstance that we live just at this juncture. I can conceive that there be many who live now, who hereafter may wish that they had never lived at all; and I can easily conceive, too, that there be many who truly live to God, and who need not be much alarmed at the things which we are led to contemplate [cheers]. Already we have learned that man, fallen into sin, and in sin into error and pollution of all kinds, is utterly helpless in himself without God. My impression is, that the schooling of Providence, in mercy to man, is incessantly directing all its energies to the deepening of that lesson in our hearts, to make us feel increasingly that we are less than nothing and lighter than vanity; and I think that the bringing of that fact, which we are almost ever ready to admit in the abstract, into the concrete—to tie it and unite it for ever and for ever with the objects on which our minds have rested, with I know not what of confidence, would seem to be the object of the great Eternal Teacher. Since Milton used his pen, and wrote his "Apology for the Freedom of the Press," Milton's arguments have been used oftentimes with great impropriety, carrying the thought where he would never carry it, and making his statements on one side of the question seem to involve a determination of the whole. We have said that the press was to work its wonders, and to renovate the age; and yet the press is a machine made mostly of iron; it is used to stamp letters in black or red, or I know not what colours; it tells nothing but what a writer's pen dictates; nothing passes through it but what has taken stamp from the human mind; and as well we might suppose, that the tongue of a man, or the staff or sword of a man, should renovate society, as the press, a more complicated machine, in the hand of man [hear, hear]. It will speak to man what man would speak; it will transfer to many minds what one has thought; it will reciprocate in wider and larger degree than which has existed in the minds of a few who have speculated and reflected; but still, it will come to pass hereafter, that God will teach us, that man, when wielding a press, will no more renovate the heart than the man who wields a sceptre or a sword [cheers]. All the facts which have been stated to-night, and a great many more which might be added, go to demonstrate this affirmation—that man, with the use of the press, will be as weak in the spiritual renovation of his fellow-man as without a press: and he must bring this, with all his other machinery, into the position where he must place himself—at the feet of the Eternal Father, to be blessed or not blessed, as that Father shall condescend to consent. There are some errors connected with it of which we may complain, but of which we have no right to complain. One of the chief maladies of the press is, that it, like a mirror held up to society, reflects back again just those moral features which exist in society [hear, hear]. If there be 30,000 of Strauss, or of any other infidel works, published, it is because there is a demand in the depraved habits of society. If there be a great number of defiled publications growing abroad, it is because there is a great deal of defiled taste that delights in them. It is the corruption of human nature that is reflected back again by that press; and the reciprocation deepens it unquestionably, and will deepen it most distressingly, until we are weaned from our idol, and made to rest ourselves in God [hear, hear]. That feature which is connected with the periodical literature of our times seems to me to demand a special attention, and the British public will do well to consider it. Ere long they will be compelled to tear off the masks and tear down the canvas which hide the operators in that press, and make the men stand out in their proper persons, and be answerable for the right or wrong of their opinions [hear, hear]. I do not wish to touch the men. My impression is, from what I have seen in the working of that machinery, that it is immensely bad, too bad to be described here; and the bluster which is abroad about independent regard for truth is just tested by this—that go from man to man, and ask each one to touch a truth that will not pay back in the profits of his work, and you are blunted in your appeal [hear, hear]. "It may be true," says the editor, "but it will not pay." Now we are accustomed to smile at this spectacle; but, my brethren, remember that while you will allow yourselves to be so tickled by a man behind the canvas, who dares not show his face, and do as a man what he does as an editor [hear, hear]—while you allow yourself to be so gullied and filled with absurdities—the sacred truths of religion may be trampled under your feet by your own follies [hear, hear]. I would have the British people demand at once that there should be no such skulking under false names, and behind scenes of this sort, but that everything should be done openly, and every man be responsible for his deeds [hear, hear]. I would not have the public confidence sold for five, or seven, or ten hundred pounds, or anything else, to names that are never known [loud cheers]. I deem it unjust. The moral feeling of society ought not to be bartered—to be put up to auction and sold to the highest bidder; and as to the men who appear on either side of a question of this sort, I deem it right to say, wherever I have the opportunity of saying it, that conscience requires, that where we have the smallest influence we should say to them—"Merit our confidence, and then enjoy it; but to buy it is inconsistent with truth and un-English" [cheers]. With respect to these principles I dare not trust myself to go further; but I would rather invite your attention for one moment to what I think we must remember will constitute the great remedy, on which our hearts must lean. We are accustomed to look on what we call "the freedom of judgment;" it is another idol; not, indeed, a wrong thing—for freedom of investigation and freedom of judgment must be possessed—but when you have yielded it to the utmost, human depravity will use that habit and that law, and use it unquestionably as effectively as it has used any other. And hence we shall be forced to this important conclu-

sion, that religion consists not so much in the theories which we believe, as in the habits and personalities which we allow and cultivate. I entreat you, brethren, to consider this; and then let Strauss rave on. If you attempt to meet him intellect to intellect alone, his intellect, or some other's, will equal yours. What man can think another man can unthink [hear, hear]. The battle of human intellect will be of little moment; but the man who lays hold on God has an additional strength; he is two to one, and two to one that he will beat [cheers]. The Omnipotence that aids the mortal will lead him forward; and though he may have disadvantages to trouble him for the moment, his victory is not doubtful—he shall certainly prevail [cheers]. Oh think, too, that not only is that general thought to be observed in the present times, but especially are we bound to observe those personal arrangements through which God is pleased to bring the operation of his own power, and the application of his own attributes, to our use. He has set forth the Mediator—our personal reverence for him must be habitual and positive; and, above all, for the ministration of the Holy Ghost, demanding not a place in our creed merely, but a place in the object of our personal and practical habits [hear]. In all your operations as a society, turn your thoughts to the perfecting of your own polity, the fellowship of your own churches. Let the positivity of personal religion steep the minds of the members and the ministers of your churches; and let Strauss rave on against us as he pleases, with all his dirty slander and with all his acrimony, and he will take his own course. Let this be yours, and your victory shall be certain, and not far distant [cheers].

Mr. LOWE objected to a clause in the Report, which, he said, instituted an invidious comparison between "The Union Tune Book" and "The Psalmist," and might offend some of the ministers and Sunday-school teachers who were friends of the mission.

The SECRETARY said he would lay the matter before the committee, and most likely the clause referred to would be omitted.

The resolution, with the amendment, was then put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

The Rev. N. HAYCROFT, of Bristol, in moving the second resolution, adverted to some circumstances in his vicinity which urgently called for the labours of the mission.

The Rev. J. CHOWN seconded the resolution.

The third resolution having been briefly moved by T. BIGNOLD, Esq., and seconded by S. LEONARD, Esq., the Chairman concluded with a few remarks, and the Doxology and Benediction terminated the proceedings.

BAPTIST IRISH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of this association was held last evening, at Finsbury Chapel; the attendance was numerous both on the platform and in the pews. The chair was taken at six o'clock, by George Foster, Esq., who, after singing and prayer, opened the proceedings in a brief but only partially audible speech. He was understood to describe the society as seeking to benefit in the highest sense a country pre-eminent for physical and moral degradation; and its efforts, in proportion to the smallness of means possessed, as having been crowned with a pleasing degree of success.

The SECRETARY then read the Annual Report—or rather, an abridgment thereof. It described the churches in connexion with the society in Ireland as having been almost desolated by the stream of emigration that is depopulating the land. Upwards of 100 Irish Baptists had landed at New York during the past year. Returns from 14 churches showed an increase of 79 members; but on the other hand, the decrease was considerable and unparalleled—no less than 99. The society employed 16 missionaries, 9 Irish readers, 24 schoolmasters, preaching regularly or occasionally at 70 stations. It might be safely stated that 600,000 children had been educated in its schools: at some periods 10,000 were under instruction at one time. The income of the society had this year exceeded its expenditure, but was still miserably inadequate. The debt had been reduced from £1,670 to £1,606—a grievous and heavily burdensome amount. The change in the secretariat, consequent upon the resignation of the Rev. F. Tressail, was referred to, with an expression of gratitude for his services.

The Rev. W. AVELING, of Kingsland, proposed the first resolution:—

That this meeting has heard the abstract of the Report, now read, with much interest, and considers the general success of the mission during the year to be highly encouraging, whilst it sincerely sympathizes with the agents of the society in the feelings with which they contemplate the loss of such a large number of their members who have emigrated to other countries. It rejoices to learn that the debt of the society has again this year been diminished, and the number of its supporters increased; and would afresh earnestly commend it to the sympathy and support of the Baptist body, and of all who desire the overthrow of superstition, and the spread of pure and spiritual Christianity.

He commented on the several clauses of the resolution, enlarging on the various causes for gladness and regret. It was melancholy to be compelled, when earnestly appealed to for assistance by laborious men, almost fainting under their work, to be able only to commend them to Divine aid. That feeling of sadness was deepened when we reflected upon the many facilities for the evangelization of Ireland. Our missionaries had no intervening ocean to cross—no foreign language to acquire. The sphere of their labour was within a days' journey of this metropolis. The rapidity with which intercourse was carried on with Ireland by means of the electric wires, was symbolical of the increasing coalescence of the two peoples, and he (the speaker) hoped the day was not far distant when Celtic vivacity, Saxon strength, and Scottish acuteness, would combine to form one great nation—the mightiest instrument in the hand of God to vanquish the physical and spiritual evils of the world [cheers].

The Rev. W. ROBINSON, of Kettering, seconded the resolution. He said: Had I been at the elbow of the friend who drew up this resolution, I should have suggested the omission of the word "highly" before that of "encouraging," for I cannot but think that we must trust, as motives to exertion, to a deep conviction of duty, and a very moderate measure of success. The emigration going forward, and thinning our mission churches, is not wholly an evil. The disposition to be content with the basest means of subsistence is, unhappily, characteristic of the Irish; and it is not uncharitable to say that Roman Catholicism tends rather to foster that disposition than a spirit of industry and self-reliance. Religion, I hold, does not fit a man for another world any farther than it fits him for this; and if the members of our churches sank down contentedly into destitution, this society might terminate its efforts in despair of doing any good. Irish destitution is attributable to—what? Not to a stern decree of cruel fate—not to the want of intelligence and energy in the Irish people. To Popery we are pointed as the cause of all Ireland's evils. I say it is only one of the causes. And why is Popery so powerful to this day in Ireland, closely contiguous as it is, and long as it has been subject to, Protestant England? It is because of English misrule [cheers]. If justice had been done to Ireland in past times, Irishmen at this day would neither be Papists, nor beggars, nor rebels. We boast, and not vainly, among ourselves, of our institutions; but we dare not utter that boast in the presence of strangers, lest we be met with the taunt, "Look at Ireland!" Ireland is the reproach to us that Cyprus is to Turkey, and slavery to America. It may be said, What has this to do with the Baptist Irish Society? A great deal. I can have but little respect for that man who gives a guinea to the society and takes no pains to remove the greatest of existing obstacles to its success—the Irish Church Establishment, which has certainly done much to make Irishmen recoil from the religion in whose name this monster grievance and injustice is maintained [cheers]. If we believe that God works by means, we have no right to expect that Irishmen will be converted to Protestantism till we have broken its alliance with the State. England's first duty to Ireland is not to send Bibles and preachers; it is a Pharisaic insult. We should act upon the Saviour's precept, "Leave thy gift upon the altar; first go and be reconciled to thy brother." We should, at all events, wash our hands of all participation in the wrong. I think, too, we should appeal to the higher class of minds in Ireland—that, for instance, we should send tracts and books to the priests; and we should have this advantage in appealing to them—that Protestantism is for them the only gate to domestic bliss [laughter]. Gentlemen may laugh, but it is the deeply-lying conviction of my mind, that there is power enough in English Nonconformity, rightly applied, to shake down the fabric of Irish Catholicism within ten years; we have the truth of God for our weapon, and the promise of God for our support [applause].

The resolution was then put and carried; and prayer again offered by the Rev. Dr. Godwin.

The Rev. F. TRESSAIL moved the next resolution:—

That this meeting cannot but record its deep sympathy with the Irish people in their continued privations and sufferings, and especially in those particular phases of suffering which have driven so many thousands of them to seek an asylum in far distant lands; that it regards with peculiar satisfaction the spirit of inquiry and independence which has been awakened, and which the agents of this Society have aided so much to create and foster—and hopes that the spirit may spread until every form of tyranny, social, political, and religious, shall be destroyed, and Ireland enjoy the peaceful blessings of Messiah's reign.

He said he was glad of that opportunity of expressing his deep sense of the kindness and Christian courtesy with which he had uniformly been treated during his connexion with the society. After some further personal allusions, he proceeded to reiterate, in energetic language, the sentiments of the last speaker, and earnestly to advocate the claims of the society to increased support. The removal of the debt pressing upon them, would enable them, by the extinction of the interest alone, to send forth another missionary. Much prayer had been offered, privately, at social meetings, and by concert, for Ireland, and it was impossible but that, in answer to those prayers, the cloud now resting upon their mission would be dissipated; the sun shine brightly forth, and a fruitful harvest be gathered in [cheers].

The Hon. and Rev. BAPTIST NOEL came forward amidst loud and prolonged cheering, to second the resolution. Thanking the meeting for their warm welcome, he begged to turn at once to the business before them. He regretted that the report read did not include communications from the mission agents; for it was not by appeals, however earnest and eloquent, but by facts, that their zealous efforts could be sustained. There were great difficulties in the way of carrying out the suggestion of a previous speaker, in reference to the Romish priesthood. There were not many men who could write such books or tracts as were required; but the experiment would be well worth making. The same thing had been attempted in France by one eminently qualified to do it, but he excited only a storm of enmity, and received interminable volleys of abuse. Many priests said they would gladly renounce their faith and their profession; but how could they live? It were a peculiar unhappiness of the Roman Catholic priest, that he was totally unfitted for any other occupation. We must come back, therefore, to the modest, homely agency of the laborious and devoted men now employed. It was a most melancholy thing to pass through whole tracts of country in the sister Isle, as he (Mr. Noel) had done, and

see the multitudes of hovels, unfit for human habitations—sometimes, to come across a village destroyed and depopulated. He had walked through fields of sea-weed. He one day observed a large heap smoking; thinking that the sun could scarcely have fired the damp sea-weed, he went up to it, and found hidden beneath it a young woman, who had been left there to live or die, because she had been seized by a fever, and no one had courage to nurse her. Yes! one tended her. A mother's love was stronger than the fear of death. She had crept through a hole in the hovel to attend her daughter. It was no uncommon thing to see a roof flung over a ditch, and beneath it the sick and the famished herding together. Extreme destitution and penury were everywhere visible. The pig that was fattening beside the half-starved children would never be eaten by them. Cattle were fed, and corn raised, only for the market. The land was left bare. The people were always on the verge of famine, which, when it came, swept them off by thousands. Such a fearful crisis had lately been endured. And this was the condition of a peasantry, not wanting in intelligence, and remarkable for kindly feeling—as an illustration of which he (Mr. Noel) related an anecdote of a poor Southern cottier, who, when his hut was pulled down, and his family ejected from their little holding, walked a seventeen days' journey that he might find a home and food for two poor goats, on whose milk his children had been nourished. We should remember that we, as a nation, have had a large share in bringing the Irish people to this condition [hear, hear]. We read till our blood boils with indignation, perhaps more than it ought to boil, the ingenious oppression and relentless cruelty practised upon the Protestants of France, by Louis XIV. and XV.; but we should remember that the same system, almost article for article, with the same malignant ingenuity and relentless barbarity, had been practised on the Catholics of Ireland by English Protestants, under the pretence of political necessity [hear, hear]. We had forbidden their schools, proscribed their worship, and savagely interfered with their rights of conscience, and such wrongs could not be forgotten by a nation in a day [cheers]. But it is my sincere opinion—and I avow it gladly—that the present British Parliament has an honest intention to legislate justly and kindly to the Irish people, and though the greatest of their grievances—the Protestant Established Church [loud cheers]—is still left untouched, it would be unfair not to bear in mind the difficulty which each successive administration is placed in with respect to that monstrous injustice. Political agitation had, at least, this good effect—it had led the people to think. They were not the slaves they once were. The Government schools, in which 400,000 children were now being educated—whatever might be thought of the mode in which the instruction was communicated—taught, at all events, the elements of education, and furnished them with some books of a superior order—it was impossible that they should not emerge from these schools, not to say less like Catholics, but more like men [hear, hear]—more disposed to listen to argument, and more capable of appreciating evidence. If this growing generation were not left untaught, unloved, by religious men, large and blessed results might reasonably be expected. At the same time, the dissolution of the union of Church and State must be hastened by the remarkable revival of religion which it had pleased God to send upon the clergy of the Irish Establishment. And another thing was certain, that the kindness displayed by the English, in the late famine crisis, had materially diminished the anti-Saxon feeling; and that along the southern coast—according to the concurrent testimony of many ministers and other residents—the people, always more mild and less bigoted than those of the Eastern shore, were willing to listen to the preaching of the gospel. These circumstances might almost be considered to constitute a "highly encouraging" state of things. He (Mr. Noel) regarded it as a solemn duty to aid in strengthening this mission; he could not but believe that if his ministerial brethren pressed its claims upon their people, laid before them from time to time the facts communicated by the society's agents, the churches would render—not, perhaps, such a large and sudden augmentation of means as might animate the committee to a lavish expenditure; for, indeed, of such spasmodic, convulsive efforts little good could come—but a regularly increasing amount of support, which, by wise and economical appropriation, would, doubtless, accompanied by prayer, be plentifully blessed by God. The aspect of affairs reminded them of the Saviour's words, "Are not the fields white already with the harvest? Pray ye the Lord of the harvest to send forth more labourers into his vineyard." Prayer, without effort, without constant and careful attention to the details of the great work, was little better than hypocritical, and could neither be beneficial to the soul, nor acceptable to God. [The hon. and rev. gentleman concluded an impressive speech amidst loud and repeated applause].

The resolution was then put and carried, after which a collection was made, the Benediction pronounced, and the meeting separated.

THE Daily News had a suggestive paragraph last Friday, to the effect that "on a certain day in the present week" Sir Robert Peel had "a lengthened interview of many hours with her Majesty, Prince Albert being present;" and that Sir Robert "called at Apsley House after having quitted Buckingham Palace." The Times of yesterday devotes an article to indicating the inference readily drawn and propagated from the incident, real or fictitious.

DR. CAMPBELL versus DR. CAMPBELL.

(From a Correspondent.)

"Out of thine own mouth will I judge thee." "The public creed concerning an Editor should comprise but one tenet, and that tenet *infallibility!*"—Dr. Campbell.

We have no reply for those who, to serve a purpose, whether of pique or party, may deem it decent, at the expense of truth, to represent us as hostile to the Anti-state-church Association.—*Banner*, April 17. How any man who really read our article could arrive at the conclusion that it was an attack on the Anti-state-church Association, is to us utterly incomprehensible; and we are scarcely able to reconcile such a conclusion with integrity."—*British Banner*, April 10.

Our nominal connexion with it—till the *perversion of its influence to purposes of anarchy* shall have ceased, and the recurrence of such an evil be rendered ever after impossible—is closed.

In adopting this step *no fault is implied or found with the proceedings of the Association, its Council, or Committee, or any individual belonging to it in that capacity*. There are, however, and chief among them, individuals holding a set of principles which we must consider highly dangerous to the peace of the Churches, and the prosperity of religion, and who, without anything unfair and unjust on their part, from their very position, necessarily derive for those principles an advantage which is much to be deplored. Those principles, from that position, virtually receive the stamp of the Association, which opens for them channels throughout every corner of the land in which they would not otherwise flow. Men, whose honest inquiries have conducted them to the conclusions whence such principles are derived, have, of course, a perfect right to avow and to propagate them; but no obligation lies upon those who are most seriously of another mind, to aid them in so doing. In our judgment, however, every member of the Association is yielding them his proportion of support, in that which we must hold to be an evil work; and, so long as these gentlemen are in the Association, however unsought by them, they must, we repeat, of necessity, continue to enjoy the advantages of their position for the diffusion of their doctrines. Nothing but their severance from the Association can prevent this. Now, as we do not feel warranted in suggesting their withdrawal, nothing remains for ourselves but retirement, and we have retired accordingly.—*Banner*, April 8.

How any man who really read our article (April 8), could arrive at the conclusion that it was an attack on the Anti-state-church Association is to us utterly incomprehensible, and we are scarcely able to reconcile such a conclusion with integrity.—*Banner*, April 10.

Dr. Price and Mr. Miall are largely the soul that animates the body of the Anti-state-church organization, and hence they have the benefit of the credit attaching to the character of the respectable men who compose it. From this alone arises, very mainly, the power for mischief with which their anarchical views are invested. Without any such an organization, simply as the notions of individual journalists, whether vented in their journals or in separate volumes, they would be estimated at their proper value, and might do but little harm.—*Banner*, April 3.

We henceforth cease to stand identified with the Anti-state-church Association.—[Twice repeated in capital letters in the *Banner*, April 3.]

When the Association was formed, having been placed upon its Committee, we rendered such aid as it was in our power to yield. We had it in our power to do more than fell to the lot of our favoured contemporaries, or all of them united, (1) and that power—at no inconsiderable sacrifice of valuable friendships, and something more—was cordially exercised for the advancement of the common object.—*Banner*, April 17.

It has, in our view, been an utter failure.—*Banner*, April 17.

It has, in our view, been an utter failure; there seems no rational ground whatever for believing that it can, in any possible way, ever contribute to the accomplishment of the assigned object.

It is folly to persevere in the so-called organization. They (our readers), will now judge for themselves; and if they, or any of them, shall, notwithstanding, still deem it right to cleave to the so-called organization, we can assure them they shall have full credit for integrity; although it may excite our astonishment, it will call forth no reproach, nor in any degree lessen our respect or esteem.—*Banner*, April 17.

This circumstance (the holding of the Second Triennial Conference), would have led us at this time to do as we are now doing (i.e. recommending the dissolution of the Association), altogether apart from the considerations aforesaid. To this our minds had been made up before the special case relative to heresy and "anarchy" arose.

That statement (i.e. the address containing the recommendation aforesaid), would assuredly have appeared, although the work had not occurred which led to our withdrawal as announced a fortnight ago. Some such statement, indeed, had been resolved upon previously to the Eclectic affair. It is not therefore to be put down to the score of the events just referred to!—*Banner*, April 17.

With only an insignificant fraction of men, however worthy, to go on in, in our view, the height of infatuation. Your hold on the pietry of the land has, from the first, been very slender. The organization, after all, is, and was from the first, very much an affair of a name. It comprises but a few, a very few elements, a few hundred pounds, and a few individuals. Deducting the zealous itinerant labours of Mr. Kingsley, and a few deputation movements, what remains of the labours of a year? Absolutely nothing!—*Banner*, April 17.

The Report next speaks to the subject of lectures and public meetings, on which, we think, the society ought to expend its main strength, as the importance of these scarcely be overestimated. —*Christian Witness*, June, 1847.

We went all lengths with the Association in approval of its various labours from the press.—*Banner*, April 17.

The experiment of the propriety and efficiency of direct attack has now been made—not briefly, not rashly, not feebly, but throughout a period of six long years, with the utmost care and well-directed effort, and the result is failure, as complete as ever attended human endeavour. Nothing but energy, skill, and perseverance, such as are seldom brought to any enterprise, could have effected so much.—*Banner*, April 17.

All the great towns and cities are still indifferent or hostile to the movement. Public meetings are no test whatever upon such a point. An analysis of such assemblies, even the most numerous and enthusiastic, would show that personal weight, worth, and piety, make a small portion of the compound.—*Banner*, April 17.

By means of its tracts, we presume, a number of individuals have been taught more clearly to understand and appreciate their own principles—a thing, however, which ought not to have been necessary, and which was no part of its function.—*Banner*, April 17.

With only an insignificant fraction of men, however worthy, to go on in, in our view, the height of infatuation. Your hold on the pietry of the land has, from the first, been very slender. The organization, after all, is, and was from the first, very much an affair of a name. It comprises but a few, a very few elements, a few hundred pounds, and a few individuals.—*Banner*, April 17.

The mass of the ministers are still opposed to it.—*Banner*, April 17.

Have the writers of this Address (Address of the Wesleyan Conference) to learn that no small portion of the most successful ministers of Great Britain are most zealous Anti-state-churchmen? Have they still to be informed, that the whole body of Scottish Dissenting ministers, of every communion, are zealous Anti-state-churchmen—comprising a Wardlaw and a Russell, a Young and a Brown, a King and an Alexander, and a multitude of others every way worthy of this high fellowship.—*Banner*, Sept. 27, 1847.

An ample experiment has now been made, and the result, in our judgment, has not been such as to furnish any solid reason for a continuance of the Association, but much to the contrary. It has, in our view, been an utter failure; there seems no rational ground whatever for believing that it can, in any possible way, ever contribute to the accomplishment of the assigned object.—*Banner*, April 17.

After a period of six years, then, what is now the position of the society in relation to the Nonconformist body? Has it materially advanced either in London or in the provinces? We do not hesitate to avow, that it has not in either. In the metropolis, where are its acquisitions? Matters stand precisely the same in the provinces, with a very slight exception only, there has been no conquest of influential men. What has been done to advance the one great object of the separation of Church and State? Tell us that. And if truth without restraint be suffered to speak, she will reply, "Nothing!" Your organization is an utter failure. Your territory is but a speck in the map of Nonconformity.—*Banner*, April 17.

Politically, we again remind you, you can affect little by the organization which you contemplate. But your object necessarily implies political action, and hence the preposterousness of your contemplated proceedings. Your gains have been losses, additional indignities, and aggravated wrong.—*Banner*, April 17. See also in the same article a catalogue of the mischiefs resulting from the Anti-state-church movement.

Were it not worse than folly, then, to persevere in such a course, wasting life, time, and money, in a project so utterly hopeless?—*Banner*, April 17.

We have no sympathy with those who say it has done nothing, or nothing but mischief. The good, we think, it has done in various quarters has been considerable. We think it has been of considerable service on several public occasions.—*Banner*, April 17.

* There is no room for quibbling here, the ministers named being not only Anti-state-churchmen, but Association men.

+ It is well known that since the last Conference, the operations of the society have been doubled.

The organization, after all, is, and was from the first, very much an affair of a name. The organization comprises but a few, a very few elements, a few hundred pounds, and a few individuals. Deducting the zealous itinerant labours of Mr. Kingsley, and a few deputation movements, what remains of the labours of a year? Absolutely nothing!—*Banner*, April 17.

The Report next speaks to the subject of lectures and public meetings, on which, we think, the society ought to expend its main strength, as the importance of these scarcely be overestimated. —*Christian Witness*, June, 1847.

We went all lengths with the Association in approval of its various labours from the press.—*Banner*, April 17.

The Association comprises not a few of the best, wisest, ablest, most thoroughly Christian and patriotic men of the times.—*Banner*, April 3.

Have patience! Let tyranny and rapacity have time to swell to their full dimensions. From that strife you may safely stand aloof. If anything for a little can stay the progress of those events, and add for a season strength and stability to the Establishment, it will be such a moment (query, movement?) as that proposed by the formation of an Anti-state-church Association. You have but to wait the appointed time, and you shall see with joy the triumph of Him who is head over all things to his church.—*Banner*, April 17.

We, said the remonstrants, hope as confidently as you, that the severance will be effected, but it will be by other and very different means from those you propose to employ. The Church herself will perhaps have a large share in the work.—*Banner*, April 17.

How many generations must pass before the House of Commons contains a majority of Dissenters or Anti-state-churchmen,—before the Lords abandon their patronage, the Bishops retire to their dioceses, the clergy let go their hold on the national property, the Crown read its coronation oath on your interpretation, and the members of the Church of England forego their civil superiority? You can have no warrant for confidence of success within the lifetime of the last survivor of you, in the absence of a special communication from heaven. Be ye well assured, that when ye have done your best or your worst, you will all die off and leave things very much as you now find them, if not worse—perhaps incalculably worse.—*Banner*, April 17.

The history of the first three years of this society does honour to those able and devoted men who have taken the lead in its affairs. The result has exceeded all reasonable expectation, and is unlike everything of the kind hitherto known among us. Prejudices are rapidly passing away, and confidence extending. The concessions have been numerous. The delegation from Manchester was powerful; the ministers of Leeds have come forward in a body. The Congregational Union of Scotland are most hearty in the cause, and sent as delegates, three of their best men. The Rev. J. H. Hinton, Secretary of the Baptist Union, at first strongly adverse, has now come boldly and cordially forward; and to this valuable acquisition is to be added that of some of the most eminent men of the New Connexion and the Association Methodists.—*Christian Witness*, June, 1847.

See article in the *Banner* of June 14th, 1848, enthusiastically commenting on the meeting of the Association in the Hanover-square-rooms. Among other speakers, Mr. Kershaw, M.P., is thus slavered for supporting this very mischievous movement. "Another circumstance, which we hail with special satisfaction, was the appearance of Mr. Kershaw, member for Stockport, one of the best of men, and most upright of patriots. We consider the act in a high degree heroic; such conduct is rare. It will be found, he frankly stated, that he considered the time to have come for a public and bold avowal of his views on this great subject. We hope that multitudes of those Nonconformists, in the same condition of life as the member for Stockport, will come to a similar conclusion, and stand forth to add the weight of their character, station, and influence, in support of this great cause."

* By a singular coincidence, the following paragraph, headed "Thiers before and after," extracted from *Le Siècle*, appears in the same number of the *Banner* as the address from which the above passage is taken:—"If you can figure to yourself M. Thiers in the 'upper room,' where the twelve apostles are met together, you would find him engaged in proving to them most convincingly that men of common sense ought not, with the poor materials at their disposal, to attempt to convert the world.... Imagine M. Thiers seated in a council of mediæval bishops, you will discover him cautioning these prelates of the middle ages against the idea of procuring from the monarchs of Europe the abolition of slavery, as that institution was indispensable for the progress of husbandry, field labour, and the various occupations held in contempt by freemen, and thereby only exercised by the 'villeinage.'.... Represent in your mind's eye M. Thiers engaged in friendly conversation with Martin Luther the evening before he burnt the indulgence bulls of Pope Leo X. at Wittemberg, and you are safe in putting into his mouth a deprecatory series of remarks tending to convince the German doctor that he can never hope to make head against the papal power, and that the only result will be a wretched failure. At the present moment M. Thiers approves of the conduct of the apostles, applauds the Emperor Constantine, praises the Episcopacy of the middle ages, condemns the feudal system, and admires the pluck of Martin Luther; but he does all this when the work is done. Before or during the achievement he neither approves nor attempts to second the good work."

Will this answer (a passage of the address of the Wesleyan Conference, written in precisely the same strain as the passage on the other side) satisfy intelligent reflecting men? Does it not beg the question? Does it not assume what is not prov'd—that they who engage in this enterprise (the Anti-state-church movement) are indifferent to their spiritual charge? Is not this to put forth a claim of superior sanctity for themselves, and to set it up as a plea for the neglect of an important duty? Is it not here insinuated that opposition to the Church and State is incompatible with the efficient discharge of pastoral functions?—*Banner*, Sept. 27, 1848.

It appears to us that the time is come for suspending, if not altogether surrendering, all organizations seeking the separation of Church and State by direct attacks.—*Banner*, April 17.

Nothing should be left untried to unite all that fear God among the Dissenters in one holy league and covenant against this colossal system of error, evil, distraction, division, and persecution. As a matter of civil policy, this is the first duty of every British patriot; as a matter of Christian piety, it is the first duty of every enlightened subject of the Kingdom of Christ.—*Christian Witness*, April 1844.

In such matters it is childish to talk of "providential appointments"—or worse; it is trifling with sacred things. "Manifest call!" You may find it in providence: this is clearly the great question of the times. They who now can find "no call" in these directions, but wait for another, are likely to wait for ever.—*Banner*, September 27, 1848, on the Address of the Wesleyan Conference.

If reform is to come at all, it must come from without; it will never come from within the Church, that is, from the bishops and dignified clergy.—*Christian Witness*, Sept. 1847.

It is to be feared that many who have seceded from the "pomp and circumstance" of a State-church are not sufficiently animated by that high confidence and spirit of manliness which the conscious possession of truth should inspire. In too many instances they appear to surrender themselves to feelings of despondency, and to stifle the dictates of truth. If, indeed, perfect civil and religious freedom is to be achieved in this and other lands,—if the gospel is to win those triumphs which are predicted in the page of prophecy, each conscientious dissentient from national systems of religion, although patronized by the great, and sustained by the homage of the multitude, must at all hazards, and in the face of all opposition, avow his opinions.—See entire article on "The duty of avowing our opinions as Nonconformists," *Christian Witness*, October, 1849.

It is impossible that this system of indescribable monstrosity can last an hour longer, after the national mind becomes duly alive to its real character. Fixing our eye on the immutable principles of eternal truth, we are not to be moved by specious appearances. It (the Establishment) is founded on the sands, and the moment an enlightened people shall begin to blow upon it, it will totter, fall, and become a ruin. Sagacious Churchmen see the storm, which, we rejoice to reflect, we have been permitted, however humbly, to share in raising!—*Christian Witness*, September, 1847.

See also an emphatic appeal to Wesleyan Methodists in the *Christian Witness*, December, 1847, to unite in the movement for separating Church and State.

* "Thiers before and after," extracted from *Le Siècle*, appears in the same number of the *Banner* as the address from which the above passage is taken:—"If you can figure to yourself M. Thiers in the 'upper room,' where the twelve apostles are met together, you would find him engaged in proving to them most convincingly that men of common sense ought not, with the poor materials at their disposal, to attempt to convert the world.... Imagine M. Thiers seated in a council of mediæval bishops, you will discover him cautioning these prelates of the middle ages against the idea of procuring from the monarchs of Europe the abolition of slavery, as that institution was indispensable for the progress of husbandry, field labour, and the various occupations held in contempt by freemen, and thereby only exercised by the 'villeinage.'.... Represent in your mind's eye M. Thiers engaged in friendly conversation with Martin Luther the evening before he burnt the indulgence bulls of Pope Leo X. at Wittemberg, and you are safe in putting into his mouth a deprecatory series of remarks tending to convince the German doctor that he can never hope to make head against the papal power, and that the only result will be a wretched failure. At the present moment M. Thiers approves of the conduct of the apostles, applauds the Emperor Constantine, praises the Episcopacy of the middle ages, condemns the feudal system, and admires the pluck of Martin Luther; but he does all this when the work is done. Before or during the achievement he neither approves nor attempts to second the good work."

THE EDUCATIONAL CONTROVERSY.—The third of the three great educational meetings at Leeds, in reference to Mr. Fox's bill, had not terminated yesterday week, when the train left with reports for the London Wednesday papers. Mr. Baines was followed by Mr. Joseph Barker, in a speech of nearly two hours' length, which was especially severe upon the Wesleyans. He moved an amendment to the petition proposed in objection to the bill, and carried it by a large majority. Mr. W. Brooks followed with a substantive resolution in its favour, which was also adopted. The secular educationists claim the event as a great triumph. A correspondent of the *Patriot* endeavours to detract from its value by representing it as the vote of the working classes; which may reasonably be regarded as additionally important on the other side. The following, from the speech of Dr. Smiles, at a former Leeds meeting, is much quoted:—

Of all the signs of the present times this seems to me among the clearest—the steady advance of the democratic element in society [cheers]. It is absolutely inevitable; and the fact is universally admitted—by some with joy and exultation; by others with profound sorrow and alarm. It is only a question of time, or perhaps of opportunity. The next great revolutionary wave which rolls across Europe may bring the suffrage within the reach of the whole adult people of England, as it has already placed it within the possession of those of Germany and France, who, a little more than two years ago, seemed far further from it than we were [hear]. To the already enfranchised classes I would say—educate the people in time, that you may have an intelligent and reasonable people to deal with instead of a blind, ignorant, and exasperated one; and to them not enfranchised, I would say—get education that you may obtain the means of employing your new power to the greatest possible advantage, and for the common benefit of all [loud cheers]. Whilst the education of the rest of Europe is advancing with such rapid strides, and giving new life to the productive activities of the continental states, it seems clear to me that if England does not educate ahead of them she must inevitably lose her present supremacy among the nations.

Lord Brougham sends the following characteristic letter to the leaders in a meeting at Edinburgh:—

I grieve to say that much as I sympathize with the meeting, and much as I should wish to attend it, I am prevented, first, by the rule against attending meetings which I have so long been governed by, and which once broken for a remote object would leave me defenceless for nearer ones, whereof scores are ever applying to me; secondly, that I expect (D.V.) to be at Cannes at the time you mention. Pray express the warm interest I feel in this great proceeding, and my wish to co-operate by all the means in my power. I was beyond measure gratified to read the extraordinary list of names which you sent me, including all parties and sects. Scotland, as I shall early proclaim in Parliament, sets a noble example to England. For here the Church is for education, and sects are for education; but one thing both Church and sects greatly prize above education, and that is a victory over each other, and so education goes to the wall. I expounded this in a letter to the late Duke of Bedford in 1839, which called down on me the factious rage of the Whig partisans, who cared only for their party objects. But it is a truth of a melancholy kind, and all but disheartens me.

MR. MORE O'FERRALL AND THE ITALIAN REFUGEES.—A series of papers, consisting of the letters and explanations of Mr. More O'Ferrall, the Governor of Malta, with regard to his treatment of the Italian refugees, has been published in the daily papers. In perusing them, we received similar impressions to those of the *Daily News*. Throughout all his correspondence and his acts, this functionary, chosen (professedly) for the liberal principles which he affected in this country, evinces his horror at those struggles which the people of Italy undertook for the acquirement of constitutional rights. Our Government, however, does not abandon or condemn its subordinates, except in cases of very flagrant crime. "But we feel confident," says our contemporary, "that the opinions of Lord J. Russell, Lord Palmerston, and Earl Grey, on the conduct of Mr. More O'Ferrall, are much the same as the already settled opinion of the British public, which the parliamentary volume of his correspondence does but corroborate, viz., that Mr. More O'Ferrall is a disgrace to England, a renegade to its liberal party, and one whose conduct casts a heavy slur upon the hitherto respected name of a liberal Catholic."

ADULTERATION OF COFFEE.—A memorial, numerously signed by the leading merchants of the City, has just been forwarded to the Lords of the Treasury, setting forth the gross adulteration practised in the article of coffee by the fraudulent and deleterious mixture of roasted acorns, chestnuts, peas or beans, red pottery earth, sand, mahogany, sawdust, colouring matter, and finings, as also chicory. It is shown that a severe loss to the revenue accrues by the very serious and progressive diminution in the deliveries of coffee, during the last few years, arising from the extensive adulteration spoken of, whilst considerable injustice is done to the planter, the fair trader, and the consumer. The object of the memorialists is not to prevent the fair, legitimate sale of chicory, but to prevent the sale of mixture of coffee and chicory (or other substances) under the name of coffee, the former paying a heavy duty, and the latter paying none. They, therefore, pray that their lordships will rescind their order of August, 1840, sanctioning, contrary to the act of Parliament of 43rd Geo. III., chap. 129, the mixture of chicory with coffee. From the great respectability of the memorialists, including the names of Baring Brothers, Forbes and Co., Frederick Hutt and Co., Arbuthnot and Co., Crawford Colvin and Co., Sase and Sibeth, and other leading houses, it is to be expected that the justness of their complaints will receive due attention from their lordships.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH CONFERENCE.—We had intended to have continued our list of towns from which delegates to the Conference have been appointed, but this being impossible, we must be content with making the gratifying announcement that the appointment of about 400 delegates had been received, and this morning's post has, we understand, brought in notifications of the nomination of a large number from Edinburgh, Leeds, Bristol, Coventry, Swansea, Norwich, Northampton, and other large towns. A correspondent at Edinburgh writes, that at a meeting of the Congregational Churches in that city, held on Monday, Rev. Dr. Alexander in the chair, Messrs. Stewart, Lewis, and Fullerton, were appointed delegates. Dr. Alexander, the Rev. J. R. Campbell, and others, all, indeed, who spoke, referred to the Association in terms of unabated confidence, the two gentlemen named expressing their deep regret at being unable to be present.

KIDDERMINSTER ELECTION.—The committee appointed to try the merits of the petition against the return of Mr. Best for the borough of Kidderminster, met on Thursday morning for the first time. The committee consists of Mr. Bouvierie (chairman), Lord Enfield, Sir William Joliffe, Mr. D. Morris, and Mr. Augustus Stafford. Mr. Sergeant Kingslake, who appears for the petitioners, said he was prepared to prove that at the last election voters were treated to drink to an enormous extent, that Mr. Best's agents had paid money to some voters, and promised money to others. Meetings had been held at the various public-houses in Kidderminster; those meetings were attended by the sitting member, and songs and joviality were the order of the day at each of them. At one of these festive meetings Mr. Best was particularly jovial, and favoured the company with the song of "The Pope, he leads a happy life."

ASSOCIATE INSTITUTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN.—The annual general meeting of this society was held on Thursday at the Hanover-square Rooms; the Right Hon. Earl Talbot in the chair. The report of the committee related principally to the act passed in the last session of Parliament for the better protection of females under the age of twenty-one years. The committee referred with regret to the opposition encountered by that measure in its progress through Parliament, and with dissatisfaction to its provisions, which, in their opinion, do not afford sufficient protection to female virtue. The committee, acting under legal advice, have determined not to attempt to procure any amendment of the act until next session. The total amount of subscriptions during the past year has been £1,016 13s. 4d. After payment of expenses and the purchase of stock to the amount of £191 10s., there remains a balance in hand of the treasurer, £206 5s. 1½d. The report was received and adopted. Resolutions were passed expressing the opinion of the meeting as to the practical insufficiency of the act of last session, and recommending the committee to propose a premium for the best prize essay, bearing on the criminal practices which it is the object of the society to prevent, and treating of such legislative measures as may be best adapted to accomplish that end. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

SINGULAR PIECE OF NEEDLEWORK.—A writer in the *Birmingham Journal* makes known an extraordinary instance of industry which has come under his notice. A working tailor, named George Watts, residing at West Bromwich, has just completed a piece of fancy needlework, consisting of upwards of four thousand pieces of cloth, sewed together with different coloured silk. There are three hundred figures formed by pieces of cloth, upon this cover; amongst which are scenes illustrative of Paradise, the Death of Abel, the Crucifixion, &c.; animals, flowers, ships, bridges, and fortresses. The whole is the work of his own hand, and occupied him for five years and nine months, from two to three days in the week having been devoted to its completion. It is valued at £300.

THE PERIOD OF THE INQUISITION IN SPAIN.—Only a little more than a century elapsed before the government that had threatened the world with a universal empire was hardly able to repel invasion from abroad, or maintain the allegiance of its own subjects at home. Life—the vigorous, poetical life, which had been kindled through the country in its ages of trial and adversity—was evidently passing out of the whole Spanish character. As a people, they sunk away from being a first-rate power in Europe, till they became one of altogether inferior importance and consideration; and then, drawing back haughtily behind their mountains, rejected all equal intercourse with the rest of the world, in a spirit almost as exclusive and intolerant as that in which they had formerly refused intercourses with their Arab conquerors. The crude and gross wealth poured in from their American possessions sustained, indeed, for yet another century the forms of a miserable political existence in their government; but the earnest faith, the loyalty, the dignity of the Spanish people, were gone; and little remained in their place, but a weak subserviency to the unworthy masters of the state, and a low, timid, bigotry in whatever related to religion. The old enthusiasm, rarely directed by wisdom from the first, and often misdirected afterwards, faded away; and the poetry of the country, which had always depended more on the state of the popular feeling than any other poetry of modern times, faded and failed with it. — *Tichnor's History of Spanish Literature.*

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, April 24, Two o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OXFORD, CAMBRIDGE, AND DUBLIN UNIVERSITIES.

Mr. HEYWOOD moved a series of resolutions relating to the administration and constitution of the universities. His purpose, he explained, as being the better adaptation of those seats of learning to the ideas and requirements for education at the present day. With this object he proposed to revise the collegiate statutes, altering the laws which regulated the ceremony of matriculation; diminishing the exclusiveness of the university libraries; permitting college tutors to marry; providing a fairer distribution of rewards for literary merit; and, finally praying her Majesty to issue a commission of inquiry into the present state of the Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin Universities. The hon. member supported his motion by a large mass of evidence, showing how obsolete was the curriculum of the collegiate learning, how inefficient the means used for the educational end in view, and how urgently a new distribution of the duties, properties, and privileges appertaining to the three universities, was demanded by the advancing exigencies of modern society. The social habits acquired in the course of a college life were not less reprehensible. It fostered recklessness and improvidence, leaving the students often burdened with a load of debt, which they never shook off, and involving distinctions of rank which were altogether inconsistent with the dignity of learning. The universities themselves being incompetent to remedy these evils, he proposed as the speediest and surest means to that end, the issuing of a royal commission of inquiry.

Mr. INGLIS, without denying the right of the Crown to inquire, or of the legislature to interfere, in the management of the universities as seminaries of learning, demanded that a fair *prima facie* ground of investigation and interference should be first established. Referring to the properties of the institutions in question, the hon. baronet drew a distinction between the incomes of universities and those of the individual colleges; alleging that the funds belonging to the former were extremely limited, and that to apply to the general universities—such as completing museums or libraries—would be an undue interference with the rights of private property. Many of the charges brought forward by Mr. Heywood he declared to be unfair. They were founded, he said, upon some statutes still remaining upon the books of one or two colleges, but obsolete even there, and not existing at all elsewhere. The real object of the motion lurked, he suspected, in a stray sentence proposing to facilitate the registration of electors for the universities, which would have the effect of placing Dissenters upon the polling lists. Sir R. Inglis concluded by an elaborate defence of the professorial system as practised at Oxford.

Mr. FORTESCUE and Mr. FAGAN supported the motion.

Mr. NAPIER vindicated Trinity College from the charges of the last speaker, to complain of; and contended that there was no need of a Commission; that every species of useful science and sound learning was amply provided for at Dublin University, whose estates were not worse managed than those of other Irish proprietors.

He was answered by Mr. SADLER, who inveighed against the abuses of Dublin University and its exclusive system of education; remarking that the mere fact that its estates of 230,000 acres produced a revenue of only £29,000 was sufficient to justify inquiry, independently of the wretchedness and immorality existing on the collegiate lands.

Mr. G. A. HAMILTON made a few observations upon the management of the Trinity College lands.

Colonel THOMPSON supported the motion, hoping it would lead to the admission of Dissenters.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, in the first place, it was impossible for him to agree with a motion in such a form as had induced Sir R. Inglis to characterise it as a bill of indictment against the Universities, not considering that the Universities were objects of accusation by the great majority of the country. The question of the admission of Dissenters into the Universities, which was a question of principle, and for Parliament to decide, should be kept apart from the improvement of the system of education there; and, with all respect to the Universities, he did not think there could be any objection on principle to the appointment of a commission to consider their state in respect to the education they afforded, for which there were numerous precedents. He then proceeded to consider whether there was any ground of expediency why such a commission should be appointed. He did not anticipate any great difficulty in attaining the object in view, but it could not be done by the universities themselves. Supposing the object to be a desirable one, the only objection was that the wills of founders were entitled to so much respect that they should not be contravened even for a great and important good. But the change made at the Reformation set aside wills of founders, and moreover the State had interfered in those changes. Then, what was there to prevent an interference so far with the wills of founders as to enable colleges to place in the situation of professors the most capable men, and how was this to be accomplished? Some might suggest by bill; but he owned that it appeared to him that a Royal Commission would be eminently serviceable, and that it would render the changes made by the universities themselves more complete. His intention, therefore, was not to vote for the motion; but the Government would advise the Crown to issue a Royal Commission for the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and as the inquiry would be conducted in no unfriendly spirit, he believed that the result would be beneficial to the education of the people of this country.

Mr. GOULDSUM concurred in many parts of the noble lord's speech, but was at issue with him upon the subject of issuing a commission, his reasons for which were altogether unsatisfactory.

Mr. SCULLY wished that Dublin University should be included in the commission.

Mr. HEYWOOD having withdrawn his motion, Mr. ROUNDSELL PALMER observed, that the course which the debate had taken was so important, that some time should be allowed for its consideration. His opinion was, that the commission would be illegal, and that it would meet the same resistance as a similar attempt of King James. He moved that the debate be adjourned.

Lord J. RUSSELL did not object to the adjournment. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said there had been a misconception as to the nature of the commission. If it were an executive commission, to force inquiry, to insist upon the production of statutes, and to compel the attendance of witnesses, he agreed that it could not issue unless by act of Parliament. But this was not such a commission; it was merely to receive information voluntarily given.

After some observations from Mr. BEST, Mr. HENLEY, and Col. SIBTHORPE, unfavourable to the proposed inquiry, the House divided upon the question of adjournment, which was carried by 273 against 81.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, April 24.
With a change of wind, favourable for further supplies from the Northern ports, we have several arrivals of Oats and Barley. Our trade to-day is very steady, at the currency of Monday.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 1,580; Foreign, 4,910 quarters. Barley—English, 1,470; Foreign, 6,060 quarters. Oats—English, 520; Foreign, 24,610 quarters. Flour—English, 8,790 sacks.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for Advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"George Castleden." Authors whose works we have noticed can have a reply in our columns only on matters of fact.

"Pepys." "Justitia," and several other correspondents, who have written on the subject of the recent attack of the *Banner*, must excuse the non-insertion of their letters. "Enough is as good as a feast"—and our readers, probably, have had quite enough on this subject.

"A Nonconformist" exemplifies the fault he reproves. "Vulgar balderdash," "blackguardism," "foul-mouthed vulgarity," are not a whit more "Christian," "gentlemanlike," or "decent," than the phrases he rebukes in our correspondent. Like most men, he wears his wallet of faults behind his back.

"W. Wells." The present time is too busy for the discussion of such topics.

"Verax." Declined.

"J. G." Yes, for all legal purposes.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH CONFERENCE.

IN order to give a full and complete report of the proceedings of the Second Triennial Conference of the British Anti-state church Association, which commences its sittings on Tuesday next, April the 30th, the publication of the next number of the *Nonconformist* will be POSTPONED from Wednesday, the 1st, to FRIDAY, the 3rd of May, when a SUPPLEMENT of eight pages will be given gratis. The above number will also contain reports of the proceedings of the Annual Meetings of the Baptist and Wesleyan Missionary Societies, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the London City Mission, and other Societies. Parties requiring extra copies of the paper are requested to send their orders to the Publishers immediately. The edition will be published in time for the morning mails on Friday.

The abstract of the article on the Anti-state-church Association, from the *British Banner* of the 3rd inst., together with our Reply, entitled, "BOMBASTES FURIOSO," has been reprinted as a tract for general circulation, and may be had of the Publishers and all booksellers. Price 1d., or 7s. per 100.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1850.

SUMMARY.

A DEEPER and more varied interest than common attaches to the debates in the House of Commons during the week just elapsed. The topics of discussion have been important—the position of parties curious, and even critical—and the contest of mind and tongue has, of course, been waged with unwonted animation. The Postscript of our last week's impression briefly recorded what was done on Mr. Milner Gibson's motion for the abolition of those fiscal exactions which directly limit the circulation of knowledge—to wit, the excise duty on paper, the stamp on newspapers, the advertisement duty, and the duty on the importation of foreign books. We had neither time nor space just then to comment upon the debate—and we shall dismiss it now with as few words as the nature of the subject will allow. Nothing could have been more moderate in temper and expression—nothing more triumphant in argument, than the speech with which the hon. member for Manchester prefaced his well-framed resolution. He had clearly taken pains with his task, and he performed it most admirably. The position he established was one which neither the Government nor the Opposition could venture seriously to assail. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had nothing to plead against it but the superior claim of "bricks" over knowledge, the smallness of his financial margin, and the necessity of keeping faith with the public creditor. Mr. Roebuck rebuked the Whig Government for treating this question on fiscal grounds exclusively, and was replied to by Lord John Russell in a speech which illustrated his habitual adroitness in covering an impolitic deter-

mination by a sonorous enunciation of general principles. Lord John traced all revolutions to disordered national finances—he might much more truly have ascribed them to the heedless and extravagant expenditure, which brings on embarrassment in the Exchequer. Mr. Disraeli spoke and voted for the removal of the obnoxious taxes. The fear of damaging the Government swayed, as usual, the votes of many *Liberal* members, and the strong feeling entertained by Colonel Thompson on the question of the African squadron, although it did not determine his vote, betrayed him into an apology for the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which that functionary ill deserves. The motion was rejected by a majority of 101—but there can be little doubt that these barbarous exactions are fast approaching the doom of extinction.

It was surely a pleasant *apropos* which put Mr. Fox's bill for National Secular Education next in order for serious debate. After refusing to remit about £1,200,000 annual taxation on the means of diffusing knowledge, it seemed especially befitting to deliberate upon the expediency of authorizing the creation of a machinery for giving elementary instruction at the probable cost of at least double that sum. When Mr. Fox enunciated his principles, and drew, in fancy tints, the prominent features of his measure, he won smiles from almost all parties. Now that he has submitted his bill, he meets the difficulties which must ever beset a deviation from sound principles. Mr. Stafford, representing the Protectionist and High Church party, opened fire upon him. Lord Arundel, the organ of the Roman Catholic priesthood, followed it up. Mr. Roebuck interposed with zeal and acrimony—when Lord Ashley, on behalf of the Evangelical Establishmentarians, uttered his condemnation of the scheme. At last, Lord John Russell spoke for the Government, and read Mr. Fox a severe lecture for the *despotic* character of his measure. The debate was adjourned to to-morrow week. Now, we are not going to endorse all that was said by various speakers on the religious aspect of this question. A national scheme of education based on religion, we object to as the erection of a second, and a juvenile establishment of Christianity—a national scheme of education based on the studied abeyance of religion, we hold to be a national premium on the neglect of all spiritual culture, both in masters and pupils. But it is not in this point of view that we have chiefly considered Mr. Fox's bill. Those features of it which we point out for reprobation are, first, the insidious nature of its provisions, framed, as if on purpose, to undermine all voluntary and religious effort—and, secondly, the frightfully centralizing and arbitrary powers which it aims to confer on the Committee of Privy Council on Education. When men are so eager for a good thing, as coolly to propose attaining it by the ready sacrifice of every other good thing which prevents the realization of it, we confess we have little faith in their guidance. The most dangerous school of modern politicians is that which would promote democratical ends by means consistent only with pure absolutism—that would increase the range of despotism under the pretence of advancing popular freedom. Either they know not what they are about; or there is a species of independence which they dislike more than autocracy itself. In that school we have no confidence. Their organ, the *Daily News*, has more than once propounded views the realization of which would subject men to the sheerest tyranny—and now Mr. Fox proposes arming a small Committee, not recognised by Parliament, with powers the despotism of which shocks even Lord John Russell. But the measure is virtually extinguished. We doubt whether Mr. Fox will venture upon a division; but should he do so, the Liberal members who vote with him must answer at a future day for their concurrence in surrendering much of the liberty of the subject, even in barter for more general education.

Thursday evening was devoted to the Larceny Summary Jurisdictions Bill, which gives magistrates the power of convicting and punishing certain delinquents, without the necessity of sending them to take their trial at sessions, where they would have the protection afforded by a competent judge and an impartial jury. This is a gradual encroachment on the system of trial by jury, to be viewed with apprehension all the graver inasmuch as it is notorious that a strong desire is cherished in some quarters to fritter away this ancient guarantee of justice to the person. Nevertheless, it is not to be concealed that heavier and more demoralizing punishment is often inflicted upon a lad by simply committing him for trial, even when innocent, than a summary conviction and flogging would constitute. The measure, which is Sir John Pakington's, is not very likely to become law—for although the principle of it has been twice affirmed by considerable majorities, the treatment of it in committee, on Thursday night, will probably prove fatal to it. First of all, on a motion of Mr. Law, the bill was separated into two parts, dividing those clauses of it which applied to ages below sixteen years, from those which had reference to adults, plainly with the object of destroying the

latter. Then, an amendment annulling the permission to inflict personal chastisement on criminals above fourteen years of age was carried—Sir R. Peel deprecating a return to increased severity. The sting of the bill having been thus extracted, by virtually making it inapplicable to adults, and limiting its summary penalty to boys under fourteen years of age, it will, perhaps, expire; at all events, it will prove comparatively harmless.

The Australian Colonies Government Bill has got into committee, and some of its more important clauses were under discussion on Friday and Monday evenings. That part of the bill which provided for the constitution of a federal government is abandoned for the present, and, consequently, the disposal of waste lands, which was to have been under the management of the federal legislature, remains an open question. Mr. Roebuck suggested that each colony should have power to dispose of them as they think fit, within certain previously-defined boundaries, and that the right of granting all lands beyond such boundaries be reserved to the Crown—a suggestion which Sir James Graham strongly commended to ministers as worthy of consideration. The committee have voted a single legislative chamber to each colony, one-third of the members of which are to be nominated by the Governor. Sir William Molesworth moved an amendment, that each colony should possess two chambers, both of which he meant to be elective. Much of the debate which ensued turned upon the views supposed to be entertained on this question by the colonists themselves, on which there seemed to be a dearth of authentic information on both sides. Mr. Roebuck pleaded for overriding the wishes of a few colonists for the sake of political science and comprehensive statesmanship—Lord John and Mr. Hawes, on the other hand, professed anxiety to consult them—not the first time, this week, that official Whiggery has denounced Radical despotism. Sir W. Molesworth's amendment was negatived by a large majority. On Monday, Mr. Charles Lushington moved the omission of that part of the bill which stereotypes existing arrangements for the State-maintenance of public worship. He was supported by Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Bright, and divided the House on the question—but, of course, to no purpose. We thank him for his effort—all the rather, because it was spontaneous, and because, on a former occasion, we spoke strongly of an act of his which struck us as worthy of animadversion.

We may now pass away from Parliamentary proceedings—for nothing deserving of remark has occurred in the House of Lords—and come to the most notable event of the week—namely, the National Reform Conference. This important body opened its sittings at Crosby Hall yesterday, under the presidency of Sir Joshua Walmsley. Prior to the arrangement of business by the committee appointed for that purpose, Colonel Thompson, Mr. Hume, and Mr. W. J. Fox, addressed the delegates. Mr. Cobden promised to do so this morning. So far as we are able to judge, the Conference is composed of the pick of earnest and able men, identified with the Reform movement, throughout the country. We can scarcely doubt that their proceedings will give a salutary impulse, and a practical direction, to the very general feeling in favour of organic change. We have given to the report of its proceedings all the space we can command, and may be able to comment upon them next week, before which they will have been brought to a close.

On foreign topics our remarks must be compressed into a sentence or two—France, or rather Paris, is divided between the excitement occasioned by a terrible accident at Angers, by which from 200 to 300 soldiers, marching to exile, lost their lives—that produced by the approaching election, in which the contest lies between a Conservative fictitious hero, and a Socialist hero of fiction—and the rebuke which has been administered to Napoleon's Ministry by M. Odillon Barrot, backed by a majority of the Chamber. All three events are surrounded by accompanying circumstances, which disclose a shockingly depraved social state. The Pope is telegraphed as having re-entered Rome—how he was received is not yet fully made known. The Erfurt Parliament is rapidly proceeding with a German Constitution, similar, in most respects, to that fabricated at Frankfort. New proposals are being made on the knotty and troublesome question of Schleswig-Holstein. But in general it may be said of Europe, as of Mount Vesuvius, "It smokes—but is still—an eruption may be deferred for many years—may occur at any hour."

A DOUBLE OR SINGLE CHAMBER.

THE consideration, in committee, of the Australian Colonies Government Bill, has brought under discussion the general question whether two legislative chambers, or a single one, is best calculated to secure for those who are to be governed by them laws in harmony with their wants and wishes. Sir William Molesworth proposed an amendment upon the sixth clause of the bill, the effect of which would

have been, to impose upon the Australian colonists that form of Government which he regarded as preferable—namely, a double legislative body. Lord John Russell objected to the proposal, on the ground that we are not in possession of a sufficient amount of accurate information to warrant us in taking a step which the colonists might disapprove, or which might be found to involve an impracticability, at least in their present circumstances. The Premier preferred, and, indeed, expressed his wish, to give to each of the Australian colonies full power to constitute a second chamber, if, hereafter, they should deem it expedient; but he protested against forcing upon distant colonies a constitution which, however strictly in accordance with political science, might not be in unison with colonial feelings. We agree abstractedly with Sir William Molesworth, that two elective chambers of legislation are to be preferred to one. We also agree with Lord John Russell, that this does not constitute a valid reason for forcing upon our colonists a form of government to which they are either opposed or indifferent.

We may look at the question, in the first place, as a purely abstract one, and consider it on its own merits. We object to a single chamber of legislation because its very constitution, and the powers entrusted to it, are such as to embody in the laws they enact the passing passions, rather than the settled judgment, of the people whom they govern. We believe that the mere absence of a known check upon hasty and experimental legislation constitutes one of the main temptations to resort to it. Experience proves that men in a corporate capacity are capable of tyrannizing over a minority to an extent which, individually, they would blush to sanction; and, for the sake of the minority, it is eminently desirable to make effectual provision for a calm and dispassionate rehearing of their case. There is a strong tendency, moreover, in a single chamber, to encroach upon the functions of the Executive, and not merely to enlarge its own powers, but to use them, too, without stint. A single chamber of legislation, even when elected, is usually the tyrannical organ of the majority. Democratic in its origin it may be—despotic in its character it must be. Fixing the limits of its own sphere, and fearless of all external check, it becomes intolerant of opposition, impatient of discussion, and blind to all rights which do not emanate from its own will.

In examining the question, however, in presence of the Australian Colonies Government Bill, other elements than merely abstract considerations, must be taken into account. Sir William Molesworth may be substantially right in what he proposes, but he is wrong in form—at least in the method he selects for carrying out his proposal. Lord John Russell is unwise as to the substance of his determination, but he has the advantage of putting that determination into a pleasing and acceptable form. Probably, both parties have an object in view which neither has chosen to make thoroughly apparent. The bill, as it now stands, provides that one-third of the single representative chamber shall be nominees of the Crown. We suspect that it is to get rid of this obnoxious feature of the measure that Sir William Molesworth has pressed the adoption of his amendment, and that it is for the purpose of retaining it that Lord John Russell defers to the assumed wishes of the colonists. If so, the attack has been unskillfully planned, and the extent to which it has failed may suggest to reflecting minds, that an honest directness of purpose is more conducive to success than the utmost ingenuity of tactics.

The real question, which was decided last Friday evening in the House of Commons, was not whether one chamber of legislation is better than two, for our Australian colonies, but whether, under the form of a representative government, the influence and patronage of the Colonial-office are to remain pretty much what they are at present. A House of Assembly elected on the system laid down by the present bill, can hardly be other than a machine for giving effect to the will of the Colonial Secretary. When, of twenty-four members, eight are to be nominated by the Governor, it will be hard indeed if five more cannot be influenced by the patronage he has at command. As an improvement upon the present system of non-representation, the bill may appear, just now, to the colonists an important boon; but, as a permanent and satisfactory settlement, there can be little doubt that it will prove a miserable failure. It is an attempt to amalgamate antagonistic interests and principles, and it will result, as all such attempts do, disastrously for both parties.

THE TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.

WHAT a pity it is that the duties of Chancellor of the Exchequer cannot be discharged by some ingeniously-constructed calculating machine, which would render impossible the consideration of any other side of a question than that which involves arithmetical elements. Sir Charles Wood endeavours to take to himself the credit of being

such a piece of mechanism. In the House of Commons, when discussing financial matters, he is not Sir C. Wood, the responsible minister, a member of the Government; but solely the Chancellor of the Exchequer—an official, the whole scope of whose duties is, to equalize income and expenditure, and, if possible, to exhibit a surplus. When this has been accomplished, this functionary has performed his yearly task. This year the Chancellor is lucky enough to be able to report that there is actually a surplus in hand—a phenomenon unknown of late years in Whig experience. The unusual circumstance seems to have had an extraordinary effect upon his nerves. To Ministers it seems to have come like a godsend, inasmuch as it furnishes, in their eyes, a sufficient excuse for refusing, during the current session, to interfere with our present system of taxation. Sufficient for the country is the brick-bat budget. It may be that the window duties and the taxes on knowledge are burdensome imposts, and that a substitute for them might be found; but then such a course would involve trouble and ingenuity—it would disturb that complacency which the Chancellor of the Exchequer feels in the contemplation of his little surplus and financial arrangements.

Such is the kind of spirit in which important questions, like that introduced by Mr. Milner Gibson on Tuesday se'nnight, are dealt with by that Minister. The debate on the taxes on knowledge differed in only one respect from that on the window duties—that still less was said by members of the Government in their defence. "The revenue will not afford it," was the sum and substance of Sir Charles Wood's speech, intermingled with such cautions about "difficulty," "repudiation," &c., as lazy people are the first to urge. He admitted that the paper duty, the newspaper stamp, and advertisement duty, were indefensible on other than financial grounds; but "at present it was impossible, with a due regard to the public credit, to sacrifice the amount of revenue they produced; and, with regard to what might be done at any future time, nothing could be more unwise than that they should pledge themselves in one year as to what they might do in another." Oracular response! The taxes on knowledge may, from this time forth, be placed in the category of financial questions which have got beyond the region of discussion, and await only the inclination of Ministers, or the pressure of public opinion, to ensure their immediate abolition. When the Chancellor of the Exchequer can, besides his financial reason, urge nothing in defence of these taxes beyond a few quibbles about deputations, and the Premier is obliged to indulge in claptrap allusions to France, and the baneful influence of her cheap newspapers, to make a show of argument against increasing the facilities of knowledge amongst the masses of this country, it is evident that they regard the matter in that light.

Mr. Gibson's speech for comprehensiveness and cogency of argument, felicity of illustration, and judicious arrangement, was a model of Parliamentary eloquence. Mr. Cowan, who followed him, truly remarked, that he had exhausted the subject. Some of the aspects in which he viewed the effect of these taxes were novel and striking. Thus, after speaking of the effect of the paper duty in diminishing employment, and stating that its repeal would probably give employment to more than 40,000 additional persons in London alone, he well remarked:—

"What an important consideration it is, when we see societies springing up to export from this country the female population because they cannot earn their own living. For it is in this manufacture of paper that females are employed, and instead of raising a large sum of money to export the female population, consider whether it would not be well to do something towards the removal of those fiscal obstacles to the employment of labour which are mainly instrumental in bringing about the evil which you deplore."

Again, in reference to the stamp duty, he showed that that tax, far from tending to keep down cheap, immoral publications, was the very means of giving them currency. Were it abolished, the poor man might take in his cheap newspaper; now he supplies himself instead with cheap periodicals which evade the stamp duty:—

"I was told by an eminent bookseller in Manchester, that he sold over his counter. I think he said between 80,000 and 90,000 per week of these penny publications to the working classes. He told me that the working man comes into his shop on Saturday, and buys his penny publication. Sometimes, added the bookseller, he is political, and sometimes he is a man for the imaginative. He takes his book home to his family, but if there was also on my counter a penny newspaper, which gave a fair account of the leading events of the day, the proceedings in Parliament and the Courts of Law, he did not believe that there was one man in fifty who would not prefer the newspaper to the other publications [hear.] But the working man cannot give a high price for the newspaper; and you cannot circulate newspapers at the present price among the working classes."

According to the present law you may give any opinion you please—you may speculate on political and ecclesiastical matters in an unstamped publication, but you cannot give facts. As Mr. Gibson well put it:—"You may publish as many falsehoods as you please, and you will not be liable to a tax;

the fact is, there is no tax on lies, but there is a tax on truth." In pointing out the advantages which would result from cheap newspapers to the working classes, he mentioned one of no little social importance:—

"He may have at these prices, publications calculated to instruct him in the best means of procuring employment in his occupation, to assist him in earning his livelihood, and, in fine, as I believe, preventing that unfortunate congestion of labour which is too often attendant on the frequent alterations and improvements in machinery."

It is useless, however, to multiply arguments on such a subject—as superfluous as the labour described in the old couplet:—

"Thrice he routed all his foes,
And thrice he slew the slain."

Nevertheless, such discussions as those upon the window duties, and the taxes on knowledge, are by no means thrown away. By bringing to light the monstrous anomalies of our present system of taxation, they are leading the way, not merely to the abrogation of this or that tax, but to a thorough revision of the system on which it is based. With our increasing population, it is impossible that the remaining taxes on industry and manufactures can long be maintained. They are sooner or later doomed. The only question to be considered is, whether they shall be made good by a more equitable arrangement of the burdens on property, or whether they shall be entirely dispensed with by thorough retrenchment on the national expenditure. It is for the landed interest, which at present retains a preponderance of political power in the country, to choose between these alternatives.

THE METROPOLITAN INTERMENTS BILL.

WE chronicled in our last the introduction of this measure by Sir George Grey, reserving comment for a future occasion. The bill was read a second time on Monday evening, and it now lies before us. It is of considerable length, running to sixty-six clauses, and as we wish to make ourselves and our readers fully acquainted with the means by which it proposes to secure the very important end in view, we shall confine ourselves for this week to the following abstract of its provisions—omitting its executive and subordinate details:—

After describing the sphere of its operation—the city and the four metropolitan boroughs, with their out-lying suburbs, from Hammersmith to Stratford, Highbury to Woolwich—it first constitutes the Board of Health, which has now only a temporary existence, a permanent body, with power to purchase land, erect buildings, make roads and entrances to such lands, &c., and to buy up existing burial-grounds. In every cemetery thus established, there shall be a suitable building for the performance of religious services, and a chaplain appointed; a plot of ground being left unconsecrated for the use of Dissenters, and a similar edifice erected. Whenever the Board of Health shall be of opinion that any church, chapel, or other graveyard is unfit to be used, with safety to the public health, they may order its closure; the inhabitants of the district in which the prohibited ground is situated having a transference of their rights therein, parochial or private, to one of the public cemeteries; the incumbent, also, of the said parish being secured from prejudice. It is further provided, that the unconsecrated portion of every cemetery may be subdivided at the request of local religious sects, and a plot appropriated to the use of each. There are two saving clauses, under which parties having private rights of burial can retain them on the payment of certain fees. To the Crown is reserved the power of permitting interments in the two metropolitan cathedrals—St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey. Generally, no burials are to take place within two hundred yards of any dwelling, church, or chapel. Parties indirectly injured by the prohibition of interments in any district, may claim compensation of the Board within three months. With these public authorities are also to rest all arrangements for the performance of funereal rites—the appointment of medical officers to register the fact and cause of death, and aid the survivors with advice, when necessary; others to receive the body at resting-places, or at the cemetery. All expenses incurred to be fixed by the Board. And lastly, should the revenue arising from these payments not exceed or equal the expenditure incurred, a rate of one penny in the pound may be levied on the parishes of the district, either as part, or in the manner of the poor-rate.

These, we believe, are the material features of the scheme: we leave our readers to form an independent and unassisted judgment thereon.

BETHNAL GREEN SCHOOLS.—A sale of useful and ornamental work, in aid of the schools connected with the Rev. J. Viney's Chapel, now erecting at Bethnal Green, is to take place to-day, and during the remainder of the week, at the Manor-rooms, Hackney.

NATIONAL REFORM CONFERENCE.

In pursuance of the recommendation of a meeting of reformers held in the City of London, on Thursday, Dec. 20, 1849 (Sir Joshua Walmsley, M.P., in the chair), to hold a Conference of the friends of reform from all parts of the kingdom, the Conference commenced yesterday, in Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street, at 11 o'clock. The objects of the Conference were to receive reports from delegates in reference to the Reform movement, to devise means of carrying out with promptitude and vigour the objects of the Association, and to complete the arrangements for realizing the fund of £10,000, required for the present year's operations.

The ancient and beautiful hall was completely filled, and several ladies were among the visitors in the gallery. The platform was occupied by the members of the Council and leading friends of the movement—a complete list of whom, with the Delegates, to the number of 130, is subjoined.

Sir Joshua Walmsley, M.P., President, in the chair; Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, M.P.; Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P.; Colonel Thompson, M.P.; Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P.; William J. Fox, Esq., M.P.; George Thompson, Esq., M.P.; James Kershaw, Esq., M.P.; John Williams, Esq., M.P.; Lawrence Heywood, Esq., M.P.; Fergus O'Connor, Esq., M.P.; J. B. Smith, Esq., M.P.; and B. M. Wilcox, Esq., M.P.

Members of the Council of the National Reform Association.—William Arthur Wilkinson, Esq., Treasurer; Thomas Prout, Esq.; John P. Bull, Esq.; Denis M'Donnell, Esq.; John Cassell, Esq.; Robert Le Blond, Esq.; William Henry Roberts, Esq.; John Grossmith, Esq.; Henry Tindal Atkinson, Esq.; Sir Francis C. Knowles, Bart.; John Houghton, Esq.; Charles Gilpin, Esq.; Frederick Guest Tomlins, Esq.; E. M. Whitty, Esq.; Thomas M'Entee, Esq.; John Andrew Lyon, Esq.; Benjamin Thorne, Esq.; T. K. Pritchard, Esq.; G. W. M. Reynolds, Esq.; Thomas Satterley, Esq.; William A. H. Howes, Esq.; William Allam, Esq.; Thomas James Serle, Esq.; Robert Russell, Esq.; and George Shillibeer, Esq.

Aberdeen—John Macpherson. Brighton—William Canning. Bolton—Robert Heywood and Richard Stockdale. Bury (Lancashire)—Benjamin Glover. Basingstoke—Arthur Angell. Brentford—Charles Watkins and John Nash Goatsy. Bermondsey—John Harris and Henry Elkington. Bath—Admiral Gordon. Bridgnorth—T. B. Grierson and Rev. Alfred Tilley. Bristol—John Shoard and Thomas F. Gilbert. Birmingham—George Dawson, M.A. Bishopsgate—John Hoppe. Bloomsbury—Robert Langslow. Bethnal-green—Robert Green. Croydon—James Parker. Cirencester—William Thomas and Charles Taylor Kingsley. Coventry—David Buckney and W. M. Marston. Colchester—James Ashwell Tabor and Thomas Daniell. Cambridge—Robert E. Bradfield. Cheltenham—T. W. Chandler. Coggeshall—Charles Moore. Clerkenwell—William Farmer and A. W. Hurst. Camberwell—Wm. Edwards. Crediton—Edward Davy. Dublin (Irish Alliance)—Charles Gavan Duffy, John McGrath, — Leyne, and Wilson Grey. Derby—William Taylor and Henry Adams. Denbighshire—G. H. Whalley. Thomas Edgworth, Daniel Jones, and Charles Hughes. Dalton—R. Smith. Deptford—John Wade. Ealing—Samuel Lambert. Eye—Richard Tacon. Greenwich—Joseph Peppercorn and George Masters. Hertford, County, Reform Registration Society—C. H. Lattimore, Charles Tween, J. Hyde, and J. F. Bontems. Huntington—Robert Cook. Hingham—Rev. J. Crag. Hadleigh—Samuel Matthews and John Cook. Hoxton (St. John's)—Thomas Hatt. Harlston—James Lear. Hackney—T. G. Taylor and Dr. Oxley. Hoxton—William Fontaine and the Rev. Isaac Vaughan (New Tabernacle). Holborn—William Dixon. Ipswich—William Dilwyn Simms, James Dothie, and E. Grimwade. Islington—George Foskett. John Jones, and J. W. Harker. King's Cross—James Bathgate and William Benbow. Leicester—William Biggs and William S. Harris. Limehouse and Poplar—Thomas Edward Bowkett. Lancaster—J. Baxter Langley. London—Thomas Morland (Eastehep), W. N. Coupland (Bow-lane). Thomas Clark, Philip McGrath, Edward Mall (Nonconformist), and J. W. Linton (*The Leader*). Lurgan, Co. Armagh—William Girdwood. Merthyr Tydfil—Rev. Abraham Jones, Thomas Williams, Evan Evans, and D. E. Williams. Maidstone—George Hogen Woolley and J. B. Green. Marylebone—G. Beacon. Nottinghill—Thomas Goddard, Charles W. Dunford, and F. H. Benest. Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Gateshead—Ralph Walters, Richard B. Sanderson, jun., John Skelton, David Haggie, and William Henry Walford. Norwich and County of Norfolk—J. H. Tillett, George Lines, John Homfray, Parry, C. H. Tipple, W. H. Tipple, William Delf, Rev. G. Gould, John Turner, J. Barnard, C. J. Hunting, S. C. Cook, E. T. Blakeley, Jeremiah Colman, Jeremiah Colman, jun., James Colman (Sheriff of Norwich), John Copeman, jun., J. D. Smith, J. Fletcher, J. W. Clarke, and J. Williams. Nottingham—George Gill. Oxford—Isaac Grub. Paisley—John Brown. Perth—J. Passmore Edwards. Peterborough—John Whitwell. Princes Risborough (Bucks)—S. P. Clark. Portsoken Ward—David Parker and J. G. Rhoads. Rotherhithe—Edward Jackman. Richmond (Surrey)—G. Friend Whitley. Rochdale—Charles Walker. Stockton-on-Tees—Thomas Close. Sheffield—Ald. Schofield and Charles Alcock. St. Ives (Hunts)—Nobie Robinson. Stroud—Nathaniel Hudson, Rev. Thomas Newman, and James H. Lewis. Stoke Newington—Rev. Samuel Green, Sydenham—Robert Miller, John Wright, and Rev. William Linwood. Southwark (East)—Thomas Walker and G. L. Shand; (St. Saviour's), J. Thwaites; (St. George's), G. Newman; (Christchurch), J. Brady and W. Rusby. Stockwell and Clapham—Henry James Slack and William Thorold Wood Shorebridge—J. H. Pickford and George Edward Boggs. St. George's, East—Thomas Samuel Nichols. Stepney and Bethnal Green—J. Dean and James Hackney. Southampton—James Saunders and Joseph Clark. St. Albans—Robert Lowery. St. Luke's—Stafford Allen. Tower Hamlets (late Stepney and Whitechapel)—William Newton, Charles C. B. Williams, James Bishop, Thomas Philip, Baker, Dadd, and James Allen. Taunton—Rev. S. Green and W. Beeson. Trinity Chapel, Bethnal Green—Rev. Thomas Worrall and Robert Stokes. Temple—Thomas Gregory Foster. Walthamstow—Ebeneser Clark and William Besson. Woodbridge—Edward Pite and Robert Haywood. West Hackney—John Matson. Wigan—Rev. — Marshall. Wymondham—William Barham. Winchester—George Burton. Worcester—Robert Hardy. Waterford—Robert A. Carleton. Westminster—J. W. Bainbridge, M.D. York—F. S. Watkinson, William Hesp, jun., and J. W. Maun. Yarmouth—Henry Wilson and James Jackson.

Sir JOSHUA WALMSLEY, M.P., as President of the Association, and of the Conference, then read the following address:—

Gentlemen.—In accordance with your wishes I do not hesitate to take the chair, and briefly to explain the objects for which we are assembled. In doing so it is necessary I should state that this Conference can only consist of those members who vote with Mr. Hume on his motion for an amendment of the national representation, the members of the Council of the National Association, gentlemen appointed by associations who have adopted the principles of the National Association, and such other gentlemen as may have been invited by the

Executive Committee, and who attend in their individual capacity. I esteem it a high privilege to find myself among so many friends of political progress, united in the good work of securing to their fellow-subjects the rights to which they are entitled, and for all the blessings of an improved system of representation and a more economical and impartial administration of public affairs. Gentlemen.—The pleasure of meeting you is enhanced by the recollection, that you are here in a representative capacity, and that whatever may have been the particular mode in which you have been appointed to this Conference, you sit and deliberate in the name of a large proportion of the intelligent and loyal population of these realms. In the observations which I shall have the honour to address to you, I shall say no more than I deem absolutely necessary to bring before you the business of the Conference, and to indicate generally the duties you are here to discharge. As you are aware, we are not here for the purpose of deciding upon the nature and extent of the measure of Parliamentary reform which we shall seek to attain — that question is already determined. There is, therefore, happily no occasion, and no room for controversy on matters of principle. Our deliberations and our discussions will have reference to practical measures for carrying out a previously adopted and generally accepted scheme of representative improvement. The first object of our Conference is to devise the best means of giving a due impulse and direction to the public mind, and to mature a system of organization through which the opinion and wishes of the community may be brought to bear upon the Imperial legislature. You need not to be informed, though our great object has been long before the public, and has long enlisted the sympathies and expectations of large numbers of the people, the movement over which the Council of the National Association presides, is at present in its infancy. The propositions, however, which they have made the basis of their operations have been received, wherever they have been presented, with the most cordial acceptance. Little more than a year has passed since this Association, then confined to the metropolis, entered upon its important labours. Since that period it has extended the sphere of its exertions to the kingdom at large, and has assumed a name corresponding with its designs. As a national association it has sought to awaken and arouse the energies of Reformers in all parts of the country; and I have the gratification of announcing that the meetings which have been held have been of the most animated and enthusiastic character, and have, without a single exception, been unanimous in their approval of the objects of the Association. The circumstances which have hitherto marked the course which the Council have pursued, have been of a nature to demonstrate the prevalence of the feeling in favour of Parliamentary reform, and have proved that nothing is required but a systematic and efficient career of action to secure ultimate success. The calling of a Conference like the present has, from the first, been in the contemplation of the Council; and they were confirmed in their original intention by the unanimous recommendation of friends from various parts of the country convened to a consultation in December last. The experience of those who have been engaged in other great improvements for national objects has shown the value and advantage of meetings similar to the present. The persons who are entrusted with the management of operations which have their centre in London, are called to the offices they sustain by the mere act of residence. None more than the members of the executive committee know how to appreciate the judgment and ability of gentlemen dwelling in the provinces, or feel more sensibly the importance of availing themselves of their counsel. That counsel you are here this day to afford. Your first act will, I apprehend, be the appointment of a committee to report to the Conference such resolutions as will be calculated to bring the more important subjects for discussion under immediate notice, and also to report a list of officers to superintend and record your proceedings. The Council desire you to express in the most unreserved manner, your opinions of their past conduct. Whilst convinced of our own sincerity and zeal we lay no claim to infallibility, and are prepared to profit by the suggestions and animadversions of those who are here to consult for the interests of our common cause. In the name of the Council, therefore, I invite you to the exercise of the utmost freedom of speech. The hon. gentleman then enumerated the various encouragements to be drawn from present circumstances, and proceeded:—The cause which principally operates to prevent the rapid and universal support, by vigorous efforts, of the objects we have in view, is one which we cannot contemplate without unmixed satisfaction, and one which, not even for the sake of achieving our end, would we disturb, or desire to lessen. I refer to the now very general employment and comparatively comfortable circumstances of the producing classes. It is, indeed, enough to reconcile us to the somewhat slow progress of a cause universally admitted by those classes to be a good one, that the reason we have them not at present, in the majesty of their millions, flocking to our standard is, that they are reaping, in the shape of constant employment, cheap bread, and domestic comfort, the benefit of those great movements—the repeal of the corn-laws and the removal of the restrictions upon commerce—in which most of those whom I address had an honourable share; and that while in this condition they find something more immediately profitable and more congenial to their feelings and habits than the work of political agitation. If for this cause our progress should be slower, it will at the same time be safer, and we must all join in the hope that the time is far distant when the chief stimulus to agitation will be idleness and the unsatisfied cravings of hunger. I would, however, caution the opponents of reform against delaying the accomplishment of our object until a season of national adversity shall again overtake us; if they do so, they may rest assured that with the light which by that time will have been poured upon the minds of the people, it will be impossible for them to resist the concession of the very largest demands which in such a season may be made upon them. The same cause we have found operating to lessen the ardour of other classes of society, who naturally prefer the direct advantages of a period of prosperity to the distinct and indirect benefit of political change. Notwithstanding the drawback to which I have referred, it may be said that there never was any public question, involving a corresponding measure of reform, which had more universally, or more unequivocally, the assent of the enlightened people of this country. We have only, therefore, to pursue a steady and a faithful course, to see our objects in due time attained. Gentlemen, I have advisedly restricted my observations to the state of opinion out of doors, regarding that as the only safe and real index of the prospect of progress of our great enterprise. From the House of Commons, as at present constituted, we are not justified in expecting anything in the shape of spontaneous self-reformation, but the history of the past entitles us to expect everything from that House, when the people shall be fully roused to demand their constitutional rights. You will, therefore, do well to bend your minds to the consideration of those plans which have the most direct bearing upon the state of things in the country at large, and are likely to operate most powerfully upon the decisions of the Cabinet and the votes of members of the Legislature. Left to itself, the House of Commons will vote for the benefit of the aristocratic classes it represents, but subjected to the power of the opinion of a united people it will be their servant to perform their will. It is not for me to anticipate the conclusions to which you may arrive in the course of your deliberations, but there are some things which occur to my own mind as necessary and important, and which it is possible you may deem equally so, and be of opinion should be placed before your constituents and the country. One of these is the putting forth of local efforts. The limited extent of our itinerant agency, and the numerous claims upon the time and attention of the leading members of the Council necessarily circumscribe our personal exertions in the provinces, but I am convinced it is within the power of the earnest reformers, however few, in every neighbourhood, to form the nucleus of an agitation that shall thoroughly awaken all within the sphere of their labours. A reference to the invaluable services rendered to this cause by my esteemed friend, Mr. Tillett, in the capital and entire county of Norfolk, will suffice to prove this. Could we see a few such men in the several counties of the kingdom, our wish would soon be accomplished. The Council and Executive Committee will be ever ready to co-operate with local efforts, and by occasional visits and advice; but it must depend upon the energy and wisdom of those who are upon the spot, and familiar with the requirements and circumstances of their own localities, to devise and carry out the required plans of political renovation. I trust you will personally act upon this suggestion, and by formal resolutions, recommend to the friends of reform in each locality, a self-originated and self-working plan of action, commensurate with the necessities of their neighbourhood. There are certain practical objects to which our friends, according to their peculiar circumstances, can more or less direct their attention. The state of their own representation in the boroughs and counties; the means of altering the existing state of things where it is unfavourable to the cause of reform; the amendment and purification of the registers; the creation of votes, by means of the forty-shilling county qualification; the selection of suitable individuals to fight the battle of representative reform, in the event of a new election; and the exercise of a salutary control over their present members. These, you will perceive, are purely local objects, and separate altogether from the special object of the Council of the Association, which is the spreading of general information, and the guidance of a great national improvement. But they are, nevertheless, objects of vital importance in their combined result, and without their accomplishment the comprehensive objects of the Association can never be attained. To effect them local organization will be necessary, and the united efforts of all who are really in earnest for Parliamentary reform. Parliamentary reform must, after all, be the final result of a series of separate and individual successes. Committees, the employment of local agents, the issuing of tracts adapted to the circumstances of the case, the holding of parochial public meetings, and the enrolment of members; when these and such other plans as may be deemed desirable, shall become general in the provinces, the labours of the Council, hitherto complicated, and often perplexing, will be rendered simple and easy of performance, while the cause will be much better advanced by the legitimate and direct influence of local reformers than by any influence which a body at a distance could bring to bear. Such measures, adopted with promptitude, and carried out with vigour, could soon enable the friends of reform, in a great many places, to put in nomination, with a reasonable prospect of success, sterling representatives of the true feelings of the people, and enable them, at the same time, to terminate the long-existing, injurious, and unconstitutional system, of leaving the selection of candidates in the hands of a self-elected and time-serving clique. This portion of the business will, I hope, have the earnest and serious attention of the Conference. I have now, gentlemen, to approach a subject on which it is absolutely necessary I should be frank and explicit. Should you approve of the past proceedings of our body, and give us encouragement to proceed in the work to which we have put our hands, I trust you will also aid us with your counsel as to the best means of giving to that body what is essential to their existence,—“the sinews of war.” The funds which have enabled us thus far, with even more success than we ventured to anticipate, have been contributed by a very limited number, and those principally connected with the metropolis. Our treasurer, who is not only the conscientious trustee of our funds, but one of the most willing and liberal contributors to the fund which he disburses, will tell you that our supplies from the provinces have as yet been comparatively small. This we do not name in the way of complaint, as we have always looked forward to this Conference as the suitable time for the consideration of pecuniary aid from the provinces. I feel no delicacy in bringing this subject before you, because as men of business you will have foreseen its necessity as a matter of paramount practical importance. The measure of our exertions and success will be in some degree determined by the measure of the liberality of our friends throughout the country. I have every confidence that we shall not separate without as a committee of the whole House devising the ways and means for prosecuting the measures we have before us. Gentlemen, it is time that I should bring this opening address to a close. It is the desire of the Council, that the entire proceedings of this Conference should be under your control, and as soon as the Committee whom you will nominate shall have reported, I shall be prepared to surrender the seat I now occupy. That Committee will submit a list of officers for your adoption, and such resolutions as will

open up the business for which we are assembled. I cannot, however, finish what I have to say without again congratulating the Council and the cause upon the aspect of this assembly, nor without acknowledging, with the most heartfelt gratitude, the generous kindness and most efficient support with which myself, and every other member of our body, who has visited the provinces, have been uniformly favoured. Let me also hope that our entire deliberations will be characterized by fidelity to the cause, a spirit of good-will and union, a ready deference to constitutional authority, and that courtesy which gentlemen exhibit towards each other. I now leave the cause of national reform in your hands, and beg you to accept my assurances that I shall ever be individually anxious in the humblest capacity to be a zealous co-worker with those who are honestly working to secure the people's rights, and the upright and just Government of this great empire.

Mr. PARRY proposed the first resolution:—

That a committee of seven gentlemen be appointed to arrange the business of the Conference, to whom all papers and resolutions should be submitted at the close of each day's sitting. The committee to consist of the following gentlemen:—J. H. Tillett, Norwich; R. Walters, Newcastle; N. A. Wilkinson, treasurer to the association;—Wilkinson; C. Walker, Rochdale; R. Heywood, Bolton; William Biggs, Leicester.

Colonel THOMPSON seconded the resolution. He hoped that the long acquaintance which they had with one another would convince them that they were adopting the right course to obtain the important ends they desired. He had lived long enough to be aware of the manner in which public affairs were to be settled in this country—a country in which they could meet together in peace and quietness, and which was so far advanced that persons were entirely to blame if any great public cause was allowed to fall to the ground [cheers].

He congratulated them on the fact that the Government seemed disposed to yield a little towards the principles of this association. Though not at present very earnest in their views respecting the cause of Financial and Parliamentary Reform, they had betrayed a willingness to follow in the rear when they felt that sufficient power and argument had gone before them. Reform was now a fashionable thing. There was no peril in it. The very Tories were reformers. They must be reformers for fashion's sake [hear, hear].

Mr. HUME then rose to support the resolution, and was received with enthusiastic cheering. Before the resolution was passed, he begged permission to say a few words. The present movement was one which he highly approved of, and he regretted that it had not been commenced at an earlier date. It was only by joining Financial with Parliamentary agitation, that that great measure of reform in 1830 was effected. In the year 1821-22 there was great distress amongst the landed interest of the country; but, incredible as it might appear, after every effort was made to alleviate that distress, not a single motion was carried to reduce the expenses of public establishments. In that year corn fell to 35s., and at length an amendment was adopted, declaring that all the institutions in the country should be inquired into, and all expenses reduced which were found to press heavily upon the finances of the nation [hear, hear].

The exposure of the condition of the country, which was continued up to the year 1830, had produced the Reform Bill, and the exertions of this Association would, in time, lead to similar practical results. He might not live to see the day when a complete reform would be effected, but that it would come, and sooner than it was expected, he had no doubt whatever. [Loud cheers, during which the hon. gentleman resumed his seat.]

The resolution was then put and carried, and the committee having retired,

Mr. COBDEN presented himself to apologize that, in consequence of being engaged like his hon. friend (Mr. Hume) in attendance on a committee, he was obliged to leave, but should have the pleasure of addressing the Conference on the following day [cheers].

Both hon. members then retired.

Lord DUDLEY STUART, M.P., Mr. Alderman Kerrshaw, M.P., and Mr. J. W. Fox, M.P., briefly addressed the Conference.

The Committee having returned, their resolutions were reported to the meeting, and approved of. In the first place, they recommended that Sir Joshua Walmsley should be the Chairman of the Conference; that no speaker should be allowed to address the Conference more than fifteen minutes; and that the Conference should meet to-morrow at ten o'clock, until two, and from three to five o'clock.

Mr. ROBBUCK, M.P. for Sheffield, moved the first resolution:—

That this Conference, convened for the purpose of concerting the best means of carrying out the principles and objects of the National Reform Association, feels it incumbent, at the commencement of the proceedings, to express its strong sense of the necessity of Parliamentary and Financial Reform, its satisfaction at the progress already made in extending the operations of the Association, and its approbation of the measures adopted by the Council to that end. It further declares its conviction, that, as a properly-instructed and well-directed public opinion is fully competent to effect any change that the circumstances of the country may require, the work of reform, in all instances, rests with the great body of the people; and, therefore, the Conference invites every class of reformers, and those connected with the various political and Financial Reform Associations, to become members of the National Reform Association, and in every suitable way aid its operations.

Mr. L. HEYWOOD, M.P., seconded, and Mr. J. W. WILLIAMS, M.P., supported, the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. GEORGE DAWSON, of Birmingham, moved the second resolution. It was to the following effect:—That, in order to instruct, arouse, and concentrate public opinion upon practical measures, it is desirable that the Council should employ as many lecturers as the funds may enable them to command, to visit various districts with a view of bringing before the people the principles and objects of the Association, of forming local committees in connexion with the Association, organizing a machinery for enrolling members, and otherwise promoting the principles and objects of the Association; and, as

special efforts already made in some of the farming districts have been attended with signal success, it will be well for the Council to direct part of its labours specially to the agricultural districts.

Mr. TILLETT seconded the resolution, and in doing so said he was proud to tell them that he never saw so much unanimity prevailing on any subject hitherto brought before the public as in the present movement. The farmers were, unfortunately, kept very much under the influence of the landlords—they were buoyed up with the hope of regaining protection; but he firmly believed that if that idea could be removed, it would be utterly impossible for any party in Parliament or out of Parliament, to keep them from joining such an association as the present [cheers].

Mr. HOWTON, of Upton, near Aylesbury, spoke to the resolution. He had taken an active part in the repeal of the corn-laws, and standing, as he did there, probably the largest landowner and occupier in England, he had no hesitation in saying that there was a growing feeling among the farmers, that one class of the community should not be allowed to tax the other for their own benefit [cheers]. He denounced the law of settlement as one which worked a great deal of evil, and entailed an enormous expense on the country.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

Mr. PARRY moved the third resolution, which was to the following effect:—

That in order more fully to awaken and direct the reform feeling, it is expedient that the Council should continue from time to time to issue such tracts and publications embodying the principles of the association, or pointing out specific plans of action, as may appear to them useful and necessary.

He (Mr. Parry) had the honour of representing at that Conference the great majority of the people of Norwich, who were in favour of the objects of the association. He was of opinion, and not ashamed to own it, that if Mr. Cobden, instead of applying the great resources at his command to a repeal of the corn-laws, had devoted himself to parliamentary reform, more could have been done for the benefit of the people.

Mr. R. WATERS, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, seconded the resolution, and earnestly urged his friends from the different parts of the country to attend, above all, to the registration, in order to secure good national reformers at the next election.

Mr. HYDE, of Berkhamstead, contended that Parliamentary reform ought to have preceded free trade, and asserted that the great merchants of the West Riding gave their money for free trade because it touched their pockets, while they decline coming forward in a similar manner to support the Association [hear, hear].

A DELEGATE in the body of the meeting asked Mr. Waters what he meant by persons being deprived by local customs of the Parliamentary franchise?

Mr. WATERS said, the custom was to rate houses of the name of the landlords, and the occupiers were thereby deprived of their votes.

Another DELEGATE observed, that if the overseers of the parish at Newcastle had done their duty, as they had in Southwark, they would be compelled to place the names of the occupiers on the rate-books, and thereby confer on them the right of voting.

Mr. G. THOMPSON, M.P., next addressed the meeting, and observed that everything around them seemed to favour their progress, and their triumph was placed beyond the reach of any party whatever. Having been lately in every city and town in England, Scotland, and Wales, he was prepared to testify that the harvest was great—that the people were with him—and that all required was plenty of labourers.

The hon. and eloquent gentleman having concluded his address, the resolution was put and carried.

The thanks of the meeting were then voted to the President; after which the Conference adjourned to this morning at ten o'clock.

EXHIBITION OF 1851.—The Commissioners have issued a notice explanatory of the classification of the different articles sent to be exhibited. They state that any manufacturer exhibiting articles which can properly be placed together, will be at liberty to arrange such articles in his own way; and his arrangements, if compatible with the convenience of other exhibitors and of the public, will not be disturbed. In like manner, if it is wished to exhibit together the productions of a particular town or district, all such productions, if they can fairly be said to be of the same sort, will be admitted together. In all cases where the productions of an individual are exhibited together, his wishes with regard to the treatment of them will be complied with as far as possible. Glass cases, frames and stands, of peculiar construction, and similar contrivances for the display or protection of the goods exhibited, must in like manner be provided by the persons requiring them at his own cost. The Commissioners will provide for the general security and police of the exhibition; but should any exhibitor desire to employ a servant of his own to preserve or keep in order the articles he exhibits, or to explain them to visitors, he may do so after obtaining permission from the Commissioners.

When the exhibitor considers the merit of his article to consist in its cheapness, he should state the price in the invoice sent to the Commissioners.

SEVERAL members of the Peel party, including Sir J. Young, Mr. G. Smythe, Mr. Sidney Herbert, and Sir F. Thesiger, have announced their adherence to Lord Stanley.

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

- Agricultural Distress, for relief of, 17.
- Accidents in Coal Mines, for appointment of Inspectors, 1.
- Advertisements, for repeal of the duty on, 10.
- Affirmation Bill, in favour of, 1.
- Arbitration of International Disputes, for, 12.
- Attorneys' Certificates, for repeal of duty on, 2.
- Australian Government Bill, for alteration of, 3.
- Beer-houses, for diminishing the number of, 3.
- Charitable Trust Bill, in favour of, 1.
- Church-rates, for abolition of, 40.
- Church Temporalities (Ireland), for better distribution of, 1.
- Coptholds, for amendment of law of, 1.
- Coptholds Enfranchisement Bill, against, 25.
- Courts of Chancery (Ireland), for extending provisions of, 1.
- County Court's Extension Bill, in favour of, 19.
- County Rates and Expenditure Bill, in favour of, 3.
- Ecclesiastical Law, complaining of interruption of Church services by parish ministers [from Plymstock], 1.
- Ecclesiastical Property, for applying to secular purposes, and Abolition of Irish Church [from Pontefract, Leicester, and Bolton Moors], 8.
- Education Bill, in favour of, 61.
- Education, for alteration in, 1.
- Education, for alteration of mode of distributing grant, 5.
- (Scotland), against alteration of present system, 1.
- (Ireland), against present system, 3.
- Factories Act, for amendment of, 5.
- Factories Bill, in favour of, 405.
- Factories, for extending provisions of, 1.
- Foreign Wood, for admission of, duty free, into Orkney and Zetland Isles, 2.
- Highways Bill, against, 14.
- Highways, for alteration of, 1.
- Hypothesis (Scotland), for altering law of, in the Corn-trade, 3.
- Irish Fisheries, for alteration, 6.
- Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill, for amendment of, 3.
- Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill, in favour of, 12.
- Larceny Summary Jurisdiction Bill, in favour of, 1.
- Larceny, for amendment of, 1.
- Malt, for repeal of duty on, 10.
- Malt and Hops, for repeal of duty on, 5.
- Marriages Bill, against, 68.
- Marriages, in favour of, 68.
- Medical Charities (Ireland) Bill, against, 4.
- Medical Officers of Navy, for improving their condition, 1.
- Merchant seamen's Fund Bill, against, 3.
- Mercantile Marine Bill, against, 3.
- Metropolitan Interments Bill, in favour of, 1.
- Municipal Corporations Act, for amendment of, 2.
- National Land Company, for winding-up of, 1.
- Parliamentary Voters (Ireland) Bill, in favour of, 1.
- Paper, for repeal of duty on, and on Newspapers and Advertisements, 13.
- Parishes, for subdivision of, for ecclesiastical purposes, 1.
- Parochial Schools (Scotland), against separation of from National Church, 2.
- Police and Improvement (Scotland) Bill, in favour of, 2.
- Poison, for regulating sale of, 1.
- Poor-law, for alteration of, 21.
- Officers, for superannuation fund for, 4.
- for reduction of officers and salaries at Somerset House, 1.
- (Scotland), for amendment of, 5.
- (Ireland), 1.
- Relief (Cities and Towns) Bill, for alteration of, 1.
- Relief, against, 9.
- Post-office, for abolition of Sunday labour in, 433.
- Post-office, complaining of abuses in, 1.
- Public Health (Scotland) Bill, against, 2.
- Punishment of Death, for abolition of, 12.
- Protestant Church (Ireland), for the application of revenues of, to relief of the poor [from Croesgu], 1.
- Railway Fares, for abolition of duty on, 2.
- Religious Test (Scotland), for abolition of [Edinburgh], 1.
- Real Property Conveyance Bill, against, 1.
- Slave-trade, for suppression of, 1.
- Small Debts Act, for amendment of, 1.
- Small Tenements Rating Bill, in favour of, 3.
- Soap, for repeal of duty on, 1.
- Stamp Duties Bill, against, 6.
- Stamp Duties, for alteration of, 5.
- Tithe Commutation Act, for amendment of, 1.
- Tobacco, 1.
- Tailor Trade, for regulation of, 1.
- Vestry and Vestry Clerks' Bill, against, 1.
- Window Duty, for repeal of, 1.

BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

Naval Prize Balance Bill.

Metropolitan Interments Bill.

Railway Abandonment Bill.

BILLS CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE.

Australian Colonies Bill.

Summary Larceny Jurisdiction Bill.

Marriages Bill.

Parliamentary Voters, &c. (Ireland) Bill.

BILL READ A THIRD TIME, AND PASSED.

Indemnity Bill.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

[Since our last.]

Friday, April 26. Sir Benjamin Hall—Address for Alphabetical Return of the names of all parishes, and districts of parishes, in every diocese in England and Wales, stating the population of such parish or district, the income received by the Incumbent, the diocese in which situated, and in whose gift it is the benefice; such Return to be given in tables commencing with parishes or districts under £50 per annum; next from £50 to £60; from £60 to £70; from £70 to £80; from £80 to £90; from £90 to £100; and so on in sections, each section increasing £20; if any parish or district is held by any Bishop, Dean, Archdeacon, Chancellor, Precentor, Successor, Prebendary, or Canon, the name and title of such Bishop, Dean, or other dignitary, as aforesaid, to be given; also, whether such Bishop, Dean, or dignitary, is resident or non-resident on the living, and the salary paid to each Curate or Curates, if any. And Return, showing the several pieces of preferment held by every Archbishop, Bishop, Dean, Archdeacon, Chancellor, Precentor, Successor, Prebendary, or Canon, together with the value of each of such pieces of preferment, and the number of houses attached to each of such pieces of preferment.

Mr. Ewart—On going into Committee of Supply, on the Miscellaneous Estimates, to move, That a statement be made on the part of the Government, on going into the Education Estimates (as is done on going into the Estimates for the Army, Navy, and Ordnance), of the sums appropriated each year for the purposes of Education; the attribution of those sums; the relative increase of common schools of all sorts receiving grants from Government; the number and progress of Schools of Design; and of all Educational Institutions (including Public Libraries, and Museums or Galleries of Art and Science), for which money is voted by Parliament.

DEBATES.

THE TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.

Of the debate on Mr. Milner Gibson's long-announced motion for the repeal of the taxes on knowledge, we give a brief outline in the Postscript to our last number: the following is a fuller report:—

Mr. MILNER GIBSON's motion was moulded in the following quadruple form:—

Whereas all taxes which directly impede the diffusion of knowledge are highly injurious to the public interest, and are most impolitic sources of revenue, this House is of opinion—

1st, That such financial arrangements ought to be made as will enable Parliament to repeal the excise-duty on paper.

2nd, That it is expedient to abolish the stamp-duties now payable on newspapers in Great Britain and Ireland.

3rd, That it is expedient to abolish the duties now payable on advertisements in Great Britain and Ireland.

4th, And that the customs-duty on foreign books ought to be repealed.

He separately enforced each of these propositions by facts and arguments, not new, but forcibly put. The excise-duty on paper produces a net revenue of about £750,000. There are serious considerations against it unconnected with the diffusion of knowledge. Is it, for instance, in the power of the Government, by any device, to protect the honest from the dishonest dealer? The unfair competition in the case of tobacco, or wine and spirits, is not to be compared to that which takes place in the paper-manufacture; yet, after all the most vexatious interference, the Government is baffled. The dry-paper manufacturer, whom Government tried to suppress, now defies them as a "self-manufacturer,"—producing a non-exciseable "felt" that effectively competes with the exciseable paper. Mr. Crompton has stated that the repeal would lead to the direct and subsidiary employment of 40,000 people in London alone. We are totally driven out of our own Colonies in British America by the paper of the United States, France, Germany and Italy. But the effect of the duty in preventing the diffusion of knowledge is the most important. The suppression of *Chamber's Miscellany*, and the prevented re-issue of Mr. Charles Knight's *Penny Cyclopaedia*, from the pressure of the duty, are gross instances of this effect: but even in the more expensive description of books, speculations are checked by the immensely increased risk; especially since you cannot bond your books, as you may your tobacco or gin, and pay duty only on what you use, but you must pay equally for all that are published whether sold or not. The stamp-duties payable on newspapers yield about £350,000. He did not propose to alter the postal part of the question: all the duty paid for postage—a very large proportion—would therefore still be paid. There are already fifty-three registered newspapers that publish portions of their impression without a stamp; he asked the extension of this privilege to all. He dwelt on the unjust Excise caprices which permit this privilege to humorous and scientific weekly periodicals, and even to the candlestick and candelabrum circular of an advertising tradesman—"Savory's Newspaper"—but deny it to the avowed "news" columns of the daily press; and he especially showed by extracts from a heap of unstamped newspapers before him, that the greatest possible evil is committed on the poorest reading classes by thus denying them that useful fact and true exposition which would be the best antidote to the pernicious principles now disseminated among them by the cheap unstamped press. There is no reason but this duty why the poor man should not have his penny and even his halfpenny newspaper, to give him the leading facts and the important ideas of the passing time; and information eminently calculated to prevent that congestion of labour so manifest and so injurious in past times, at particular districts where improvements in machinery have been made, or new motive powers discovered. With such welcome information, the displaced artisan would be prevented from degenerating into the listless, hopeless pauper, and sent an active enterprising seeker of occupation in new districts—perhaps, under the same paternal government, in new climes. Thus papers might be of infinite importance both in expounding great questions to the artisan mind and in facilitating the great movement of his industrial class. The tax on advertisements inflicts all its injustice, checking information, fining poverty, mulcting charity, depressing literature, and impeding every species of mental activity, to realize £150,000 per annum: and the mischievous tax on knowledge in the shape of the duty on foreign books—a most heavy and impeding tax on the importation of foreign classics—is imposed for the sake of no more than £8,000 a year!

Mr. Gibson concluded by expressing his firm conviction, that unless these taxes were removed, and the progress of knowledge by that and every other possible means facilitated, evils most terrible would arise in the future—a not unfit retribution for the gross impolicy of the legislature.

Mr. COWAN seconded the motion, and enforced it by facts from his experience as one of the most extensive manufacturers in the kingdom; declaring that the Excise system is rather calculated to invite than to check frauds. Addressing the benches opposite—which were nearly empty—he said he could hold out prospects to gentlemen connected with agriculture, if the duty were repealed. He had received, few days ago, some specimens of paper manufactured at establishments with which he was connected, and nearly all of which were produced from indigenous vegetable materials which had not hitherto been employed in this country, though they had been in others, in the manufacture of paper. An attempt was made a few years ago, by a company in Gloucestershire, to manufacture paper from straw; but when he stated, that while the cost of the raw material was 2s. a hundredweight, the duty was 14s. 9d. the hundredweight, gentlemen would not be surprised that the undertaking had not been successful. He had in his possession some paper made so long ago as the year 1800 from straw; and he could show that, but for the incubus imposed upon the paper-makers by the present excise system, that peculiar manufacture would by this time, in consequence of the advance of science, have been brought to a high state of perfection.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER resisted the motion, on ground proper to his office; the House

had already approved of his division of the surplus; the surplus is already absorbed, therefore; and he could by no means consent to sacrifice so large an amount of revenue. He declared, too, that part of the effect of Mr. Gibson's speech was due to grievances which chiefly existed in his imagination; the capriciousness of the Excise had been overdrawn; the hinderances and inconveniences alleged in the case of the paper-manufacture do not exist, for the process of the manufacture is wholly uninterfered with; and the only "interference" is the weighing of the paper when it is made. Sir Charles addressed a few words to the House generally, on the subject of the various propositions for repeal of taxation made or to be made within a short time. Hoping he was not more nervous than a Chancellor of the Exchequer might properly be on finance questions, he seriously apprehended that if the present course were to be pursued, a surplus would be more disastrous than a deficiency. If the House wilfully and deliberately created a deficiency, a fear even of "repudiation" might not unreasonably be entertained, and a most dangerous wound upon the character and credit of the country would be inflicted.

Mr. ROEBUCK contended the Chancellor of the Exchequer's bad and narrow political arithmetic, which left wholly out of view the paramount necessity for instructing the great mass of the people. When the condition of such millions of men is at stake, of what importance are mere fiscal considerations?

He was sick of the word "charity." Give the people instruction, and they would spurn the charity of the House. A liberal Administration would be the first to strike down all fiscal regulations and restrictions upon the education of the people; but Lord John Russell's administration was not of that sort. He has hung on to office, tided over difficulties, and sought not to raise the omnipotent people in his support [cheers from the Opposition, among which Mr. Roebuck stood]. He assured them they were centuries behind [laughter]. That laughter he cared not for. Let those around him not dream of resuscitating protection. "It is idle: once attempt it, and we will put you under our heel!" The tide was rolling on to raise Lord John; but he had a narrow spirit, a contracted mind—though a boldness and courage always to be admired. If, however, he do not mount the flood, it will overwhelm him, and he will be as nothing in the multitude of surrounding waters. The education which the House refuses, the Socialists from the other side of the water will give. The masses are learning their power from those teachers of the strength of combination. "They will put you down to a certainty; but they won't know how to direct their power for the good of mankind. For God's sake, therefore, allow us to give the instruction which these vast multitudes need, who are destined to exercise power in this country." He had always supported a large increase of the franchise; he had done so with his eyes open; but he had done so in the hope that the Government would not put themselves in opposition to the education of the people. There was nothing pleasant to contemplate in the spectacle of an uneducated, excited, and ignorant multitude possessing the power of this vast empire. But they must and would have it; and he addressed himself to those who had in their hands the mighty interests of this kingdom: and he called upon them to discard these petty conceptions—to be no longer a ministry clinging to office—to expand and exalt their minds, and to say to those who direct public opinion in this country, "We are about to raise the people to exercise and appreciate the great business of empire: the tide of time will raise them up to that position; we cannot prevent the consummation; but we are about to instruct the millions of our countrymen to understand their own interest, and understanding it, to minister to the interest of mankind."

Lord J. RUSSELL enforced the financial objections put forward by Sir Charles Wood, and then turned to reply to Mr. Roebuck's political and social criticisms.

The hon. and learned gentleman said, the whole fault was that he (Lord John) had a contracted mind. He could not help the censure of the hon. and learned gentleman. So it was, and so it must be. He could not rise to the heights of the hon. and learned gentleman's magnificent sweep; but he trusted that he was not unfavourable to the progress of knowledge, and to the reduction of these duties when it could be done. There is great exaggeration in the benefits stated to be derived from the abolition of these taxes. The very phrase itself, "taxes on knowledge," is an exaggeration. It is very desirable (Lord John continued) that the people in general should have political intelligence; and when they are able to buy newspapers, I think it is very fit that all the political concerns of the country should be known: but much of the matter contained in the newspapers is hardly to be dignified by the name of knowledge. Mr. Gibson had shown what was the mischief of the unstamped press; and he read some articles from what I suppose were unstamped papers; but they really seemed to me to be like some of the articles of the stamped papers. There is the character of Lord Grey, that I really should have thought was written by "Jacob Omnia," a writer in the daily press. The perils of France are held up as a warning; but the present state of France is not owing to any excessive price of newspapers, nor to any want of general instruction among the people. I am told that for a halfpenny you may obtain a newspaper in Paris full of the most ingenious sophisms, and the cleverest writing, with all the intelligence of the day; and that schoolmasters are spread throughout France. But, unfortunately, these newspapers contain attacks not only against the Government of the day, but against all government. They are newspapers that endeavour to make government impossible, and their schoolmasters are schoolmasters who endeavour to make religion odious. The people of this country have been long accustomed to political discussion—to know and take part in the political events of this country. The men of England are men who have been proud of the victories of England; they are men who have been proud of the intelligence of the people of England; they are men who love the religion of their country; and, having these feelings, they have watched with anxiety, they have watched with care, every turn of

events in their country; and while they have followed some ministers and some chiefs with admiration and enthusiasm, they have been as ready to condemn others for their incompetency and their unfitness. Now, Sir, the hon. and learned gentleman tells me that I care for nothing, and that those who are my colleagues care for nothing, but holding on to place. Why, it is but a few days ago that I was reproached with respect to the slave-trade, that I was wantonly causing a great public mischief by declaring that I was unwilling to retain office unless my opinions on that question were assented to by the House. I am ready to submit to other imputations, feeling confident that I am not guilty in either respect. So long as we can maintain the principles on which we think the greatness of England has been founded—so long as we can maintain this country in the possession of those great benefits which she has the happiness to enjoy—so long as we can keep her in the pursuit of that path which has been placed by Providence for her course—so long it will be a matter of pride to us to be the foremost advisers of our Sovereign. If it should please this House to take a course which we should disagree with, which we should think humiliating or disgraceful to the country to which we belong, then our names must be severed from the possession of power, and we could only lament that the House had taken a course which we thought unfortunate. I ask the House to show to the country that you are determined to maintain that credit which is worthy of the people you represent.

Mr. DISRAELI would not indulge in those general and passionate flights which had characterised the harangues just heard; nor would he enter into the causes why, after the reduction of £9,000,000 of taxes on trade and commerce, they still found, year after year, day after day, and hour after hour, the burden of taxation grow more grievous and oppressive; nor was it necessary to criticise that immortal budget, the happy accident of a surplus, whose chief feature was a proposition of relief from the duty on bricks, which was heard with derision by those who were to be relieved. But before dealing practically with the unappropriated surplus of £1,000,000, he would especially impress on friends around him, that—

There is nothing more dangerous—there is nothing more to be deprecated—than to make in this House the offer to relieve the people from taxation always a question between town and country. The question of relief from taxation should be always a general and national question. And if at any time at this side of the House, so far as I am individually concerned, any proposal for the relief of taxation has been brought forward ostensibly for the purpose of relieving one class only, it was because that class was universally confessed to be, not only the most suffering class, but the only suffering class. It should be remembered that, notwithstanding the events of last night, the Chancellor of the Exchequer did not come forward at half-past four o'clock today and frankly tell us what he intended to do with this surplus. He did not tell us whether he meant to proceed with his measure respecting the stamp duties or not. He has left us in complete obscurity on that subject. They had, therefore, to consider whether it would be most to the advantage of the country that the excise duty on paper should be repealed, or that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should retain a sum in his possession, for the discreet exercise of which there is no security whatever. In Mr. Disraeli's opinion, the first resolution was a prudent, politic, and beneficial motion, which ought to be assented to. He asked then—"Shall we be prevented from assenting to a resolution so practical in its character and beneficial as it must be in its results, by the ensanguined phantoms of a revolutionary republic conjured up before us, and the possible catastrophe indicated in Delphic sentences? After all that we have seen of this somewhat eventful session, especially as regards finance—after all we have seen respecting the African squadron, to which, from motives of delicacy I intended not to allude, and which, from the uneasiness expressed on that side of the House whenever the subject is referred to, has thrown a shade of darksome tint over the Liberal benches—after all we witnessed last night, and all we may witness in future, I trust the House will not be frightened from taking that course which is justified by circumstances; a course which is consistent with the state of the exchequer, and in accordance with public opinion."

The House divided upon the first resolution; and negatived it, by 190 to 89. The second, third, and fourth resolutions, were negatived without a division.

SECULAR EDUCATION.

The second reading of Mr. Fox's Education Bill was moved on Wednesday. It was opposed by Mr. STAFFORD, on the two grounds of respect to religious convictions, and the danger of too great a State interference involving all the evils of a centralizing system. The author of the bill had entirely avoided defining the epithet which he prefixes to the title of the bill—the word "secular;" there is no indication of what "secular" is. He would tell the author what it is believed not to be: it is believed not to be religious, and not being religious, to be irreligious; and the time will come when the people will affix a stronger epithet, and ask if "atheistic" be not its synonyme. None of the great organs of public opinion on education have declared themselves in favour of this secular principle; even in the various documents published by the British and Foreign School Society—the Nonconformist organ—there is not a single sentence which does not entirely oppose the plan. Public feeling is indeed against the bill, as one that could not advance a step further in the House without violating scruples constantly put forward, and convictions demonstratively urged. Under the guise of local self-government, the bill transfers the whole of the power to the Committee of Education, who alone possess the initiative, and who after all determine on final appeal. In a willing parish the application might be refused; and in an unwilling parish, where peaceful education was already proceeding satisfactorily, they might be one morning startled and disturbed by a letter summoning the ratepayers to submit a plan, and another morning

struck dumb with a plan which they must accept whether or not, and must carry out at their own cost. Parishes without restrictions may be combined, and expenses without limit incurred. Scotland, Ireland, and Christianity, are excluded from the bill; and a system is created which combines all the despotism of tyranny with all the confusion of anarchy in order to give ascendancy to the smallest and worst sect among us—the sect of the Secularizers. Mr. Stafford therefore moved as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

The Earl of ARUNDEL and SURREY seconded the amendment; and maintained that all experience is against the conclusion that secular education is consistent with religion.

He read extracts from various works to show the tendency of a system of education without religion in foreign countries; and then warned the House that in this country there are books of a high intellectual character, beautifully written and widely circulated, which would utterly destroy every vestige of the Christian religion. Mr. Laing says, the Prussian educational system is a failure; it is a training that has not raised, but lowered, the human character. Religion in England is not too firmly placed to be above fear from such experiments: the sore is already opened, and it is impossible to say how deeply the poison has entered from such writings as those in the "Catholic Series" published by Chapman—noted and praised as they are by respectable prints. "Popular Christianity," by Mr. F. J. Foxton—not longer "a clergyman of the Church of England," it is to be hoped—speaks of the "indefinite doctrine" of the "inspiration of the Scriptures," of the "really Pagan doctrine of the divinity of Christ as now taught," and of the "fatal and futile" doctrine of teaching Christianity by "dogmatical creeds and articles." "A Discourse of Matters Pertaining to Religion," by Theodore Parker, of Massachusetts, "written in most attractive language," contains the most horrible and subversive doctrines: he admits "no authority but that of man's reason, and no revelation besides that of Nature, yet listens to and honours one of the best expounders of God and Nature in the Man of Nazareth." Mr. Newman, brother of Father Newman, in his book called "The Soul," denies the existence of a Mediator; and another author, in "Reverberations," a little book of very pretty poetry, writes:—

"What help for hourly errors shall I find?
How tread the dangerous path that must be trod?
Guileless and simple be in heart and mind:
Live bravely, man, and leave the rest to God."

Those who propagate these views are as zealous as priests in propagating the faith, and such measures as the present bill are precisely the cloak they long for. The present skirmishing-party may be driven in, but the two armies are joined; the battle-cry is, "Religion or Irreligion," "God or the Devil;" and the issue to fight for is "Heaven or Hell."

Mr. ROEBUCK said he now felt how bold a man was the introducer of this bill:—

The honourable mover of the amendment had come with his quiver full of arrows, feathered with epithets, and barbed with imputations: in a mellifluous voice and well-poised sentences, he had nakedly charged the supporters of the bill with supporting Atheism. The noble seconder had followed with quoted doctrines which have as little to do with the bill as the doctrines of every saint in the calendar. No doubt objecting to the Reformation as the first grand deviation from the right path, and showing only one-half of the meaning in the mind, he had sought to influence the House through its fears and prejudices. One could imagine one of his ancestors, an Earl of Surrey before the days of Henry VIII., thundering against a measure of this kind as impious, heretical, and accursed, saying, "Here is a man who is sowing poisonous seed; mark what the harvest will be. You will find in the course of three hundred years a people great in every art and science, leading mankind on to every possible discovery; but you will not find them crouching at the feet of a priest—they will be heretics, whose souls are in danger of damnation." There is the same spirit in the honourable member and in the noble lord. The noble lord represents Grandmother Church; the honourable gentleman Mother Church; and, no doubt, many on the Ministerial side represent some of her improper daughters: all equally find it impossible to mingle cheerfully in a true Christian spirit with those who differ from them on doctrinal points. Far from him (Mr. Roebuck) be it to declare either of them, or any of the Dissenters in the House, unfit to teach or expound the doctrines of ordinary morality. He hoped he had formed his mind to receive every man as a brother, without reference to his opinions upon the mysterious subjects about which they were probably all in the wrong. He only asked obedience to the law, and the conduct of a good man; and he left it between the man and the Creator to decide whether the man's opinions of the Creator were correct. He vindicated the right of the people to education; and maintained that, as a matter of mere police, the education of the people comes within the limits of the Government. Lord Ashley, from his benevolent experiences among the poor of the Ragged Schools, could testify that all the separated and disjointed efforts now making are impotent to diminish the mass of vice which is fostered beneath hideous ignorance. Every day the evil grows; every day private benevolence will become less effective to mitigate misery, and justice less able to repress crime. We pass laws, send forth an army of judges and barristers to administer the laws, and erect prisons and place aloft gibbets to enforce the laws; but religious bigotry prevents the chance of our controlling the evil at the source by so teaching the people as to prevent the crimes we strive to punish. Secular education would open and strengthen the child's mind to receive the religious instruction of his natural guardians at home. Education fashions the mind for the due performance of duty in this world, and by enabling such due performance here, fits man for the hereafter. In all the broad principles of morality there is no difference among the Christian sects: differences on mysterious doctrinal points alone stand in the way of the general education of the people. The author of the bill asked himself, cannot there be such a division of the duty of teaching as that all may apply themselves united to forward one part of education, and all apply themselves separated to forward the other portion. Mr. Roebuck

rejoiced at Mr. Fox's courage, hailed his superior intellectual help to the cause, and promised him every possible counsel and support.

Lord ASHLEY believed, that this is indeed only the beginning of a series of conflicts; and he confessed his deep alarm that the propounders of this measure will persevere in their course, and renew again and again their attacks on the religious education of the country. He quoted statistics to show that the common comparison of the quantity of education in this country with that of foreign countries is very fallacious. The estimates of schools in this country take no note at all of our universities and great schools, or of the establishments maintained by private benevolence: one-third must be added to the estimate on this account. The Prussian average is greatly exaggerated, and instead of being one in six is nearer one in nine. There should be in England and Wales about 1,700,000 children requiring elementary education; there are, according to calculations, about 1,300,000—leaving a deficiency of about 400,000; and if so large a number as this attend no school, there are causes besides deficiency of educational means enough to account for it. How many thousands of children from five to thirteen years old are employed in labour from ten to eighteen hours a day? Look to the metal works of Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Sheffield; the pin-works, the nail-making, and calico-printing, in Warrington, in Worcestershire and Gloucestershire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Kent; the hosiery in Nottingham, Leicester, Derby; the lace-mills; the tobacco manufacturers in London. If we would carry out a system of day-schools in this country, we must revise our whole system of infantile labour. The scheme of the bill would confer enormous power on the Committee of Council; it would financially extinguish all existing schools; yet it is impracticable, from wanting the sympathy of any one great body of Christians in this country. Seven-tenths of the people are willing to receive education according to the doctrines and discipline of the Church of England; the whole according to the Scriptures. Religion has carried this country through famine and disease, and through long and perilous wars: it is this day proposed to us, "Choose ye this day whom ye will serve;" he believed he might answer for the millions of this country, as for himself, "As for me and my house, we will serve the Lord."

Lord J. RUSSELL was willing to make every admission either to the author or the principle of the measure respecting the lamentable want of education for the poor; and he thought it would be unjust to infer that if the schools were established the doctrines referred to would be prevalent among its teachers.

He doubted very much, if Parliament at once established the schools, and gave secular education to the people, whether all religious education must cease to exist. But that was not the question: with the prevalent habits of the people, they are disinclined to such exclusively secular education; on the contrary, rather than accept such, they would throw themselves on the Protestant clergy and the Roman priesthood. Admitting that there must be some cases where secular education alone could be obtained, he thought that any national system excluding religion must be lamentably deficient. If it were totally impossible to agree on any mode of religious instruction, he should say, better have secular education than none; but nothing short of extreme and absolute necessity could justify the omission of religion. The bill is very different from all this. It would be despotic in its operation. The Inspector is to report his "opinion," as to whether there is a want of secular instruction; and on that wide discretion the Committee of Council is to have the power of ordering the appointment of a local committee; and if the order be refused, they may send forth their edict to levy such rates and taxes as they may think necessary. When the Education Committee of the Privy Council was first established, Lord Lansdowne wrote to Lord John Russell to say he considered its power ought to be limited to the disposal of grants voted by Parliament. The grant is first made by Parliament, and then the Committee disposes of it according to the regulations laid before Parliament: if the grant is not made the Committee has no power: but by the bill, "a power of taxation" is given, perhaps extending to an amount of three millions—an enormous power of taxation for an object not asked nor desired by those who would have to pay for it. The bill would altogether destroy existing schools; for, "when so much was demanded in rates, the voluntary system must fail." Now he thought it would be extremely hard that those who had spent their money, their time, and much labour, in establishing schools upon the religious basis which they held sacred, should have their purposes defeated by such a measure. The Church of England is clearly opposed to the bill; the Wesleyan community opposes an earnest protest against its principle; and he had every reason to believe that the objections of the Wesleyan body are held with equal earnestness by the great mass of the people. He therefore felt compelled to vote for the amendment.

Lord John, however, repeated his conviction that we ought not to be satisfied with what we have done; and thought it desirable to obtain fuller information than Parliament now possesses as to what is the real extent of the educational means now in operation, and on the questions whether the existing deficiency of education arises from the want of schools, from the poverty of the people, or from the continuous employment of the children at too early an age.

Mr. MONCKTON MILNES cordially supported the measure in the absence of any other proposition; believing it would facilitate sound religious education. Mr. HUMS regretted Lord John Russell's opposition, as contrary to the whole tenor of his previous conduct and opinions. The Marquis of BLANDFORD concurred in the arguments so ably and religiously urged against the measure.

On the motion of Mr. ANSTREY, the debate was adjourned to Thursday, the 2nd of May.

BORNEAN PIRACY: SIR JAMES BROOKE.

In the House of Lords, the second reading of the Pirates (Head-money) Bill was moved, on Thursday, by the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, with a brief explanation. It is not intended to deprive of all reward the parties engaged in the capture or destruction of pirate vessels, but the Admiralty is to have the power of adjudicating the reward in every case.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH censured the existing law, under which the remuneration is extravagant; criticized the bill, suggesting improvements; and then made some condemnatory remarks on an action where, without loss of a single man on our part, British ships, with shot and shell and thirty-two-pounders, had destroyed and sunk a multitude of vessels and natives alleged to be piratical. He could not think such "military executions" necessary off Borneo, even if so on the China coast; and he felt sure that the extermination of tribes met at open sea—not engaged, as he was informed, in piratical enterprises, but carrying on an international war—was not within the purview of the existing act of Parliament.

The Earl of ELLESMERE made a few observations in justice to an individual whom every one would rank hereafter with the heroes of civilization—Sir James Brooke. It would be difficult to get legal evidence of piracy, in cases where the pirates murdered every person who fell into their hands. In such cases common rumour was sufficient to prove that the persons intercepted were engaged in the most sanguinary piracy.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH repeated, that the character of our operations savoured more of internecine war than of suppressing piracy: the tribe was not in vessels of war, but in boats only, and not armed with musketry, but with bows and arrows only. Our establishment of Labuan was a false step. Labuan now has twenty-nine inhabitants, of whom five are women. No coal company had ever worked any mines, as we were promised; and the island is utterly useless to England—though not so perhaps to those who, like Sir James Brooke and others, are speculating in Borneo. He viewed with great alarm Sir James Brooke's announced intention to raise a fort at the mouth of one of the rivers of Borneo, and to post armed vessels at the mouths of two other rivers. We have colonies enough already; and if we allow ourselves to be led on step by step, we shall be involved in wars and transactions injurious to the prosperity and the name of the country.

Earl GREY witnessed with the acutest pain these attacks upon the conduct of a man whose character he admired more almost than that of any other man in the country—a man whose self-devotion, entire disinterestedness, and constant refusal to procure any favour or advantage for himself, are beyond all doubt. In 1846, a person told Sir James Brooke, that if he would give up his formal notions about keeping himself entirely independent of all commercial transactions, he might easily become one of the richest commoners in Europe. Sir James replied, "I see no objection to your engaging in commerce in these seas; but that is not my object. My object is quite distinct. I will not endanger the success of it by having any concern in speculations which are calculated to produce a pecuniary profit." Lord Grey verily believed, that so far from profiting by his discoveries in the East, Sir James Brooke has sacrificed much of his fortune in his great enterprises for suffering humanity, and has also endangered his most valuable life. He has never recovered from the attack of fever he sustained in 1848, and his exertions against these very pirates have brought on a relapse. His medical officers now enjoin him to retie to Penang; and, if he do not soon recover, he must of necessity return to England. Lord Grey read documents signed by the most respectable merchants of Singapore, testifying their sense of the absolute necessity, and great value to commerce, of Sir James Brooke's measures against piracy; he has brought 500 miles of insecure coast into commercial security, has spread a knowledge of English arts, and has introduced the mild teachings of Christianity among the barbarous and Pagan populations. Evidence from the Admiralty proceedings at Singapore, just received, establish beyond doubt the piratical character of the enterprise in question; and Lord Grey could not for the life of him comprehend why it should be desired that our gallant soldiers should have perished in the attack, or why our thirty-two-pounders should not be "let loose" on these "murderous savages," even though they are armed with bows and arrows only. At Labuan the marsh has been drained and the jungle cut down, and the medical officers now report it to be a healthy settlement; since these effective sanitary measures were completed, the Chinese and Kling merchants have waited in a body on Sir James Brooke, and stated their desire to settle at Labuan personally. One hundred and twenty town allotments are sold; and the revenue estimated for the year has been already received in January alone. From the coal mines the Government has been supplied with 2,000 tons of good coal, at 17s. 6d. a ton, whereas the price was formerly 33s. 6d.; and a seam has been discovered within 500 yards of the shore, which will lead to a great further diminution of cost.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH observed, that he had been in the East, and he knew that Eastern coal is so inferior as to be dearer than English. He would candidly say of Sir James Brooke, that he is a great, generous, and romantic English gentleman; but he is blindly devoted to his own ideas: he will fail in his objects, and bring on humanity great suffering and evil.

The bill was read a second time.

LARCENY SUMMARY JURISDICTION BILL.
On Thursday, an obstinate and diversified attempt

to defeat the Larceny Summary Jurisdiction Bill was made on the motion to go into Committee. Mr. M'CULLAGH moved to go into Committee on that day six months; and was supported by Sir GEORGE STRICKLAND, Mr. LAW, and others, with speeches against the principle of the bill. The amendment was negatived, by 133 to 76.

The House went into Committee; and the Chairman announced the instruction of the House, given on a former day, that the Committee should have power to divide the clauses relating to the age of the offender from those relating to the value of the theft. Sir JOHN PAKINGTON said, he considered that former vote to have been got by surprise, as he had no notice of it: he would therefore proceed with the bill undivided. Mr. LAW explained, that he did give notice of an equivalent amendment, which was changed only to comply with technical requirements. He moved the omission of all words relating to adults. On a division, Mr. LAW's amendment was carried, by 102 to 50.

Mr. HUME wished progress to be reported, and the bill to be divided into two parts; but Sir JOHN PAKINGTON induced the Committee to go on with the whole bill, dealing only with the parts not referring to adults. A smart discussion then arose on the main features of the bill. Mr. ROEBUCK denounced it, as a measure to extend to magistrates the pleasure of flogging up to sixteen, which at present they only enjoy over boys up to fourteen; and he insisted, with some piquancy of phrase, on the unfitness of magistrates in petty sessions to be the recipients of any increase of jurisdiction. Sir JOHN PAKINGTON complained of the personal asperity of Mr. ROEBUCK; who was so accustomed to indulge his sarcasm that he must always give point to his speeches by attacking somebody. Sir GEORGE GREY deprecated personalities; and, with Mr. AGLIONBY (who was not afraid of Mr. ROEBUCK's hard words), Mr. DENISON, and Mr. MILNES, supported the extension of summary jurisdiction which the bill proposes. The discussion growing very general, Colonel P. THOMPSON observed, that the knotty point before the House appeared to be, at what age posterity should be whipped: he was for not whipping at all, and would regulate his vote as soon as any issue arose. Mr. LAW presented that issue, by moving that the Chairman leave the chair. This was negatived, by 70 to 61.

Mr. ROEBUCK renewed his contest against whipping "men of sixteen;" and moved that words be inserted substituting the age of fourteen for that of sixteen. He was supported by Mr. M'CULLAGH, Mr. HENRY DRUMMOND, and Mr. PHILIP HOWARD, who adduced the civil law as authority for fixing the limit of fourteen as the distinction between the juvenile and the adult. The amendment was negatived by 84 to 78.

Sir GEORGE STRICKLAND again renewed the contest, by moving a proviso that the punishment of whipping should not be inflicted on offenders above the age of fourteen. Mr. ROEBUCK renewed the battle with such extreme energy as to cause some amusement to the House. "Speaking of himself he could say, that if anybody had laid hands upon him as a boy — [much laughter]. He only spoke what he felt as an individual upon this subject, and he had a right to suppose that the same feelings that he experienced were felt in the breast of the peasant [cheers].

Mr. MUNZ spoke on the same side, and in somewhat the same vein with Mr. ROEBUCK, but with the additional effect due to his grave and substantial port.

Sir ROBERT PEEL summed up the arguments, and added his authority against whipping after the age of fourteen.

The House divided, and adopted Sir George Strickland's proviso, by 70 to 89; and, after some further discussion, the bill was reported as amended.

MARRIAGE BILL.

After the lengthened proceedings on the Larceny Bill on Thursday, the Commons threw away considerably more time in contesting whether or not the Marriages Bill should be considered that night in Committee. Mr. STUART WORTLEY, though ill, had waited many hours to secure a stage for his bill, and urged procedure even if only *pro forma*; Sir GEORGE GREY concurring. But Sir FREDERICK THESIGER, Mr. GOULBURN, and others, pertinaciously refused the accommodation; though Mr. FOX MAULE observed it would never have been refused at an earlier period in the evening. The House decided on going into Committee, by 152 to 89. In Committee, Captain BOLDERO immediately moved the adjournment of the House. Mr. WALPOLE and Mr. R. PALMER, opponents of the bill, entreated all with whom their voices had influence to allow a merely formal step; but Sir ROBERT INGLIS backed Captain BOLDERO, and another division was taken — 147 to 62 against adjournment. Mr. FORBES moved to adjourn the debate — negatived by 133 to 48. On another motion to adjourn the House, invalidated Mr. STUART WORTLEY gave in; and the debate was adjourned till Thursday, the 16th May.

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES BILL.

The consideration of this bill in Committee was resumed on Friday evening, commencing with clause 3, which, with the two following clauses, was agreed to. On clause 6,

Sir W. MOLESWORTH moved the substitution of a sentence by which a Legislative Chamber and a House of Assembly were to be established in Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales. If this amendment were sanctioned, the hon. baronet announced a design of following it up with a further provision, making both chambers elective; arguing that the reasons upon which the Committee had

decided that there should be but one Chamber, partly nominated and partly elective, in New South Wales and Victoria, were wholly inapplicable to Van Diemen's Land and South Australia.

This amendment was supported by Mr. E. DENISON, who observed that the question had been much altered since the last sitting of the Committee, by recent intelligence from South Australia, where the Legislative Council had declared in favour of a double Chamber; and he announced his present intention of offering his strongest opposition to the bill, which he had hitherto supported.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, the Government had learnt from South Australia that the inhabitants of that colony had at great public meeting repudiated the resolutions of the Council, and resolved that the bill was a wise, liberal, and comprehensive measure, which met the wishes and wants of the colony. He reiterated his objections to a second Chamber, whether nominated or elected.

After a very long discussion, which was in a great measure a repetition of that of a preceding night upon the second clause, the amendment was negatived, on a division, by 218 to 150.

An amendment moved by Mr. ANSTY was likewise negatived, and the clause was agreed to.

On Monday evening, the House again resolved itself into committee, resuming the discussion of details at the seventh clause.

On the 13th clause, which authorized the governors and councils of the respective colonies, subject to the provisions relating to the General Assembly, to make laws for their government, and for appropriating the revenue of each colony, provided that they do not interfere with the Crown lands therein, Mr. E. DENISON moved an amendment giving power to the legislatures of the several colonies to dispose of the waste lands of the Crown therein.

Lord J. RUSSELL, referring to the Land Sales Act of 1842, observed that it had been considered that if each colony were to have its own system of disposing of the waste lands, there would be no uniformity; the plan of Mr. Denison would, in that view of the case, be objectionable. But, upon reconsideration, he admitted that there were objections to the Federal Legislature having the power of disposing of the waste lands, and, on the whole, as it was not likely that the Federal Assembly would soon come into operation, he thought it would be better not to introduce any clauses upon the subject of these lands into the bill, but to leave the whole question as it now stood under the Land Sales Act.

Mr. ROEBUCK suggested a change in the appropriation of the lands, as directed by the act of 1842, by narrowly defining the limits of each colony, and within those limits leaving the appropriation of lands to the colony, but reserving all land beyond the limits to the discretion of the Crown.

Sir J. GRAHAM and other members thought this suggestion highly worthy of consideration, and recommended it to the attention of the Government.

Mr. E. DENISON withdrew his amendment, reserving the power of renewing it, if necessary, on the report.

On the 17th clause, which restrained the colonial governments from altering, *inter alia*, the sums appropriated to public worship in the colonies without the consent of her Majesty,

Mr. C. LUSHINGTON moved an amendment, removing from her Majesty any discretion over, or power of altering, the sums that might be voted by the colonial legislature for the purpose of public worship. The interference of the home government with the provision for religious establishments in the colonies, he denounced as a violation of the liberty of conscience.

Mr. LABOUCHERE opposed the amendment, because it would overthrow a system which was producing the most admirable results in the colony.

Mr. ROEBUCK, objecting to the arbitrary assumption of authority by the home administration over the funds to be appropriated to public worship, extended his objection to a variety of salaries and allowances which, as the bill enacted, were to be paid at the pleasure of the ministry out of the colonists. He promised to move some considerable amendments when the schedule came under discussion.

Mr. BRIGHT considered that religion was the subject least fit for interference by parties who must necessarily act in ignorance and at a distance.

Mr. LABOUCHERE explained that the bill merely retained the practice as it already stood, and should not be changed without good cause shown, or a definite expression of opinion in the colony.

Mr. SEYMER disapproved of the clause as it stood, not because it was arbitrary, but because it was impartial. It endowed four churches in assumed equality, and encouraged religious discords.

After some remarks from Mr. CHISHOLM ANSTY, the committee divided:

For the clause 203

For the amendment 54

Majority for the clause 149

The chairman then reported progress, with leave to proceed on Thursday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PIRACY IN CHINA AND THE INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO.—A return of English vessels "captured, attacked, plundered, or in any way molested by Malay or Dyak pirates, on the coast or elsewhere," from August 1839, to August 1849, has been extracted from *Lloyd's Lists*, and presented to the House of Commons. Thirty-nine vessels are enumerated. In not one instance are the pirates alleged to be Dyaks. Only one of the cases is said to have occurred within 300 miles of Borneo; and that is the case of a vessel "wrecked on one of the islands on the coast of Bo-

neo," in 1845, of which the officers had been made prisoners, and part of the crew sold as slaves "at Sooloo." In the course of ten years twenty-nine vessels have been lost in and near the Indian Archipelago; the manner in which fifteen of them have been lost is unknown; six were wrecked and plundered, as they might have been on the west coast of Ireland or Cornwall; eight were attacked by pirates (one unsuccessfully); four of them outside the Indian Archipelago; three in the Chinese waters; and one at the Anambas. There have been six cases of "wrecking" and eight of piracy in ten years. In only one case (a case of wrecking) was the outrage committed near the coast of Borneo, and that case occurred at the north end or on the east of the island, many hundred miles from Sarebas, and was committed by Malays of the Sooloo islands.

IRISH POOR-LAW MISMANAGEMENT.—In the House of Lords, on Friday, the Marquis of WESTMEATH presented a petition from the Poor-law Guardians of the Carrick-on-Shannon Union, complaining of mismanagement by the Vice-Guardians: £47,000 having passed through their hands in twenty-one months, and an execution now in the workhouse. Lord Westmeath moved for a Select Committee to investigate the charges. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE opposed the motion. Captain Wynn, the person charged with breach of trust and personal motives, threatened his defamers with an action at law. Lord STANLEY objected to this summary dismissal of charges so grave. Lord LANSDOWNE withdrew his opposition to the motion, and it was agreed to.

THE NATIONAL LAND SCHEME.—On Friday evening, Mr. FEARGUS O'CONNOR announced that he would hand over the money which he held on account of the National Land Scheme to three trustees for the benefit of the persons concerned; and that he should ask leave to introduce a private bill to wind up the affairs of the National Land Fund.

MINISTERIAL MEASURES DROPPED OR POSTPONED.—In deference to many serious objections, Mr. LABOUCHERE has withdrawn the Mercantile Marine Bill, to be reintroduced with amendments; postponed the second reading of the Merchant Seamen's Fund Bill; and announced that he should not press the Merchant Shipping Bill this session.

OFFICIAL SALARIES.—Lord J. RUSSELL moved, on Monday evening, that the following members be nominated as the select committee on official salaries:—Lord John Russell, Mr. Wilson Patten, Mr. Bright, Sir John Yarde Buller, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Beckett, Mr. Napier, Mr. Home Drummond, Mr. William Evans, Sir William Molesworth, Mr. Henley, Mr. Ellice, Mr. Ricardo, Mr. Walter, and Mr. Deedes. Col. SIBTHORP objected to the committee, as packed and partial, but his objection was not sustained.

PARLIAMENTARY DIVISIONS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.

The following constitute the minority of 89, against 190, who voted with Mr. Milner Gibson for the first of his four resolutions:—

Adair, B. A.	Fox, W. J.	Nugent, Lord
Adair, H. E.	Galway, Viscount	O'Brien, Sir Lucius
Alcock, Thomas	Granby, Marquis of	O'Connor, Feagus
Baillie, H. J.	Greenall, Gilbert	Peckell, Sir G.
Bennett, Philip	Greene, John	Pilkington, James
Beresford, William	Gurney, Lord	Porta, Melville
Best, John	Gwyn, Howel	Prime, Richard
Blair, Stephen	Hall, Sir Benjamin	Ricardo, J. L.
Blewitt, Reginald	Hastie, Alexander	Roebuck, J. A.
Boldero, H. G.	Heyworth, Lawrence	Rushout, Captain
Booth, Sir R. G.	Hildyard, R. C.	Sailett, John
Bright, John	Hill, Lord E.	Salway, Colonel
Bruen, Colonel	Hodgson, W. N.	Scholefield, W.
Chatterton, Colonel	Hope, H. T.	Seymer, Henry Ker
Cobden, Richard	Hume, Joseph	Smith, John B.
Cole, Hon. H. A.	Keating, Robert	Stanford, J. F.
Compton, H. C.	King, P. J.	Stanley, E. H.
Conolly, Thomas	Lawless, Cecil	Stuart, Lord D.
Crawford, W. S.	Lennox, Lord A.	Stuart, John
Devereux, J. T.	Lennox, Lord H. G.	Thompson, Colonel
Disraeli, Benjamin	Long, Walter	Thompson, George
Dod, John W.	Lushington, Charles	Trelawny, J. S.
Duncan, George	Mackenzie, W. F.	Vye, H.
Duncombe, T.	McGregor, John	Waddington, H. S.
Edwards, Henry	Manners, Lord John Walmsley, Sir J.	Waddington, H. S.
Ellis, John	Marshall, J. G.	Williams, John
Fawcett, William	Molesworth, Sir W. Wyld, James	Wyll, James
Fagan, William	Mowatt, Francis	TELLERS.
Fellowes, E.	Mullings, J. R.	Gibson, T. M.
Fisher, Sir Edmund	Nass, Lord	Cowan, Charles
Forbes, William		

Among the majority are J. BROTHERTON, T. D'EYN-COURT, Sir JAMES DUKE, ADMIRAL DUNDAS, RICHARD HARRIS, A. HENRY, J. LOCKE, VISCOUNT MAHON, and R. A. SLANEY.

AUSTRALIAN BILL—CLERGY CLAUSE.

The following are the minority of 54 who voted with Mr. C. LUSHINGTON for the omission of such part of clause 17 as provides for the signification of her Majesty's pleasure on every bill which shall be passed by the Council in any of the colonies referred to altering the sums allotted for the sustentation of public worship.

Adderley, C. Bowyer	Harris, Richard	Scott, Hon. Francis
Anderson, Arthur	Headlam, Thos. E.	Seymer, H. Ker
Bagby, William	Henry, Alexander	Simeon, John
Bass, Michael Thos.	Heyworth, L.	Smith, Rt. Hon. R. V.
Bouverie, Hon. E. P.	Holland, Robert	Smith, John B.
Brocklehurst, John	Kershae, Robert	Stuart, Lord Dudley
Brotherton, Joseph	Lawless, Hon. C.	Tennent, R. J.
Brown, William	Locke, Joseph	Thicknesse, R. A.
Clay, James	Lowther, Hon. Col.	Thompson, Col.
Cobden, Richard	McGregor, John	Thornely, Thomas
Cowan, Charles	Molesworth, Sir W.	Walmsley, Sir J.
Currie, Rakes	Mowatt, Francis	Willcox, B. M'Ghie
Duncan, George	Muntz, G. Fred.	Williams, John
Ellis, J. J.	Pechell, Sir Geo. B.	Wyll, James
Fortescue, Hon. J. W.	Pilkington, James	TELLERS.
Fox, Sackville W. L.	R. N. Dalesham, Lord	Lushington, Charles
Fox, Wm. Johnson	Repton, G. W. J.	Bright, John
Greene, John	Roebuck, John A.	
Hardcastle, Joseph A.	Scholefield, Wm.	

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

THE ENSUING ELECTIONS.—The Socialist party in Paris has come to an unexpected decision as to the candidate at the election, on the 28th inst., of a representative in room of M. Vidal. It was thought last week that the venerable Dupont de l'Eure would be the candidate, his name promising to unite every shade of Republican opinion; and M. Emile de Girardin had announced his readiness to support the nomination. But a new name has driven all others before it. M. Eugène Sue was mentioned at a late meeting of the Social Democrats, and was immediately caught up with enthusiasm, and supported by an immense majority. In the first ballot, Dupont de l'Eure, Girardin, D'Alton Shee (late Peer of France), and Jean Daniel, a private soldier of great intellectual promise, were the most popular; but on the proposal of M. Sue's name no other had a chance, and his candidature was carried by nearly two to one over the highest next under him—that of the private soldier Daniel. The Conservative party has put forward M. Leclerc, a tradesman, whose only recommendation seems to be military services under the Emperor, and the death of his son on the barricades in June 1848, combating the insurgents.

SUPPRESSION OF ELECTORAL MEETINGS.—The recent violent suppression by the Prefect of Police of certain electoral meetings, has given rise, to an animated debate, in which M. Baroche, the Minister of the Interior, defended his conduct by referring to the law of June 1849, which authorized the suppression of all meetings tending to disturb the general tranquillity and security of the country. He proceeded, with much minuteness, to detail many of the revolting sentiments uttered, and the scandalous proceedings which had taken place at these electoral meetings, in justification of the interdict he had issued. M. Jules Favre endeavoured to show that the law of June did not apply to electoral meetings; but he failed to convince the Assembly of the soundness of his opinion. The House then passed to the order of the day.—M. Buvignier, one of the members returned for the Saône-et-Loire on the 10th ult., and whose election was invalidated, has been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and five years' interdiction of civil rights, for having taken part in the secret political society, called "La Solidarité Républicaine."

FALL OF A SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.—The 11th Light Infantry Regiment, under orders for Algeria, met with a dreadful accident on the 16th inst., near Angers, part of a battalion having been precipitated into the Maine by the breaking down of a wire suspension bridge. The distressing circumstance was notified to the Assembly on Wednesday by General d'Hautpoul, the Minister of War, who related the facts as follows:—"The iron bridge which separates the two parts of the town of Angers has given way as a battalion of the 11th regiment of infantry was crossing. Four companies, with arms and baggage, were precipitated into the Maine. The weather was fearful, and, in spite of the most prompt and efficient succour, it is to be feared that the number of victims is not less than 200 or 300. An officer of ordnance of the President of the Republic has already gone to Angers to convey to the regiment the expression of profound grief which the President feels. When the Government shall be more fully informed, I shall propose a project of law with a view of affording some consolation and assistance to the bereaved families of the unfortunate sufferers. From other information I learn that, according to the latest information received, about twenty bodies and several wounded men had been taken out of the Maine. The lieutenant-colonel had been taken out wounded, but not dangerously. Many women and children accompanied the regiment, and were among the victims. Only five minutes before a squadron of hussars had crossed the bridge. It was a suspension bridge." A few more details of the accident reached Paris on Thursday. The *Précureur de l'Ouest*, a paper of Angers, says on the 17th, the day succeeding the disaster, that the muster-roll of the battalion was called at ten in the morning in the court of the Academy, and that there were 219 soldiers missing, whose fate was unknown. Add to this, that thirty-three bodies are lying in the hospital, which have been identified, and thirty wounded. Therefore, the loss of the battalion amounts to 282 men, of whom there is every reason to believe that few survive beside the thirty already mentioned. It is hoped, however, that many are lying in private dwellings still alive. Seventy more bodies were found during the morning, four of whom were officers. Many of the bodies were much wounded. One was found pierced through with a bayonet. Some of the muskets were bent double. One hundred and twenty-three bodies were found up to the last moment.

THE LAW OF TRANSPORTATION was debated in the Assembly on Friday last. The Assembly adopted the principle of transportation for political offences. The place of transportation is to be the Valley of Waithau, in the Marquesas Islands. Admiral Dupetit Thouars bore testimony to its salubrity. Some settlers there had sent for their families. The chief advantage presented by this valley, as it is called, is that on three sides it is enclosed by inaccessible rocks, while on the fourth, which faces the sea, the entrance to the gorge is so narrow that a single sentinel could guard the whole *enceinte*. M. de Lamartine made a speech, so frequently interrupted by the Right, who ridiculed his pleading in favour of humanity as morbid excesses

of sentimentalism, that he resigned the tribune without coming to a conclusion. In one part, alluding to the length of the voyage and the multiplied chances of shipwreck, he evoked the picture of the raft of the Medusa, which produced roars of laughter for several minutes. He then recommended the lofty plateau of Cayenne, which, by a *lapsus linguae*, he represented as situated 1,500 *leagues* above the level of the sea. The house shrieked with amusement at this little trip. But no one answered the great argument of Lamartine, which dwelt on the inhumanity of separating criminals by such an enormous distance from their families, so as completely to sunder all ties with home or country.

DEFEAT OF THE MINISTRY.—The sitting of the Legislative Assembly on Saturday was marked by a result of high importance. The Ministers were defeated by a majority of 64 in a house of 666, on an amendment which would have the effect of depriving the law of transportation of retro-activity. Odilon Barrot, who spoke for the first time since his fall, never made a finer or more effective speech.—A proposition has been presented to the Assembly, by a considerable number of the members, to the effect that the 200,000f. destined for the *festes* of the 4th of May shall be distributed to the soldiers wounded in the catastrophe at Angers, and to the families of those who are dead.

SPAIN.

The latest accounts from Madrid are of the 12th inst. It was reported that changes were to be made in the Spanish *corps diplomatique*. The following appointments were considered probable:—M. Isturitz would proceed to London as Minister of Spain; General Luis Armero y Mirallas, to Berlin, in the same capacity; M. Bertram de Lys would exchange the Turin legation for that of Vienna; and M. Tacon would succeed him in Turin. Should the Queen give birth to a male child, he will assume the title of Prince of the Asturias. The delegates of that province who are to assist at the ceremonies which are to take place on the occasion are already chosen. The Government is busily occupied in examining the questions relative to the projected Concordat with the Holy See. It is doubtful, however, whether such a result can be accomplished, as a considerable difference of opinion is known to exist between the ministers on that subject, one of them being an enthusiastic advocate for the re-establishment of religious communities and the restoration of the church property, which another minister reprobated in warm terms not long since as an act of spoliation.

ITALY.

ARRIVAL OF THE POPE IN ROME.—His Holiness entered Rome on the afternoon of the 12th inst., and was received with the most lively acclamations. In the evening the whole of the city was illuminated. Letters from Rome state that immediately after the Pope's entry, his Holiness was to issue five decrees:—1, for the abolition of paper money; 2, for the organization of the tribunals; 3, respecting the communal and provincial councils; 4, respecting the council of state; and 5th, an amnesty, by which a free pardon was to be granted to all persons guilty of political offences, with the exception of forty, who were to be specially named.

GERMANY.

The Prussian Ministry were defeated at Erfurt on the 13th inst., when Radowitz made a public declaration to the effect that certain clauses proposed by the party of the Left would, if passed, be highly dangerous to the union. The proposals of the party of the Right for the revision of the constitution were all rejected by a large majority. The proposals of the Left, for adopting the constitution *en bloc*, were carried by 125 against 89. The other proposals of the Left were adopted without division. A cabinet council was held at Berlin on the evening of the 14th, under the presidency of the King. The council, which sat four hours, deliberated on the late Erfurt resolutions. It was agreed to sanction the *en bloc* acceptance of the charter of the constitution. Baron Manteuffel left Berlin for Erfurt on the evening of the 14th, for the purpose of informing the two houses of the fact that the Prussian Government is resolved to go with the Erfurt Parliament. It has been resolved at Erfurt, by an overwhelming majority, against the will of the Right, that the designation of the new German State shall be "The German Empire."

UNITED STATES.

Mr. Calhoun, the eminent orator and statesman, whose death we briefly mentioned in our last, was in his sixty-eighth year. He was a member of an Irish family, which emigrated to the United States when his father was about three years old. He was educated to the law, at Yale College, and achieved a very distinguished position there. He entered Congress in 1810, and soon became a prominent leader of the Southern party. He was Secretary-at-War under President Monroe in 1817, and Vice-President in 1824; and was again elected Vice-President in 1832, but resigned, as being at political variance with General Jackson, the President; and he was immediately elected to the Senate by his native State of South Carolina. In 1844 he resigned his seat in Congress, and accepted the office of Secretary of State; which he held until the close of President Tyler's administration. He was then re-chosen Senator; which office he filled until the time of his death. A warm but fair American panegyric thus sketches his personal characteristics:—

Mr. Calhoun enjoyed a reputation for vigour, boldness, and independence, not surpassed by that of any statesman in this country. His mind was addicted to great analytical subtlety in all its operations; and he followed the guidance of his logical convictions with an inflexible

severity, that made him formidable as an antagonist. His political views, even when most strongly tintured with extravagance, were the necessary result of established premises, which had firmly planted themselves in his intellect. In his policy he had primary reference to the claims and interest of the South; was never seduced into enthusiasm for the greatness and dignity of the Federal Union; and regarded the institution of domestic slavery as the best foundation of political liberty. In all the relations of private life his character was beyond reproach. Of unsullied integrity, of rigid temperance and purity, of a high sense of justice and honour, it won the esteem and admiration of all to whom he was intimately known. With Clay, Webster, and Benton, he formed a circle of statesmen which for nearly forty years has exercised the widest influence on the political developments of this country. Differing but little in age, they survive their illustrious compeers, and are now by universal consent at the head of American statesmen.

WEST INDIES.

BRITISH GUIANA.—Governor Barkly opened the Combined Court for the session of 1850 on the 11th ult. On the 20th the Combined Court, after voting a reply to the Governor's speech, took up the estimates, and a portion of them, embracing the ecclesiastical items for the Church of England, were gone through, a more liberal provision being made for this branch of the public expenditure than usual. There was evidently a wish on the part of the Court to dispose of the business with as little delay as possible. In the Court of Policy, two despatches from Earl Grey to Mr. Barkly were read, the first communicating to the Governor the great satisfaction with which her Majesty had learnt of the operation of the new Franchise Bill, and her approbation of the mode in which the government of the colony has been lately administered; the other expressed a hope that no such reductions will be made by the Combined Court in provisions for the clergy as will tend to make British Guiana less fitted than other West Indian colonies for the reception of captured Africans or other immigrants.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The last advices from this colony announce that the "Neptune" had sailed from Simon's Bay on the 21st of February, after a period of five months and two days from her arrival. A sum of £100 had been subscribed by the inhabitants, which would be distributed amongst the convicts on their arrival at Van Diemen's Land. A general illumination took place on the evening of that day, and the city presented a scene never before witnessed there. The houses, from the highest to the lowest, were in a blaze of light; and the inhabitants promenaded the streets until a late hour, rejoicing in the happy result of their protracted struggle for the removal of the convicts.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE EXCAVATIONS AT NIMROUD.—Intelligence from Mosul has been received to the 4th of March. Mr. Layard and his party are still carrying on their excavations at Nimroud and Nineveh. A large number of copper vessels beautifully engraved have been found in the former, and from the latter a large assortment of fine slabs, illustrative of the rule, conquests, domestic life, and arts of the ancient Assyrians, are daily coming to light, and are committed to paper by the able artist, Mr. Cooper, one of the expedition. Mr. Layard intends to make a trip to the Chaboras, the Chaboras of the Romans, and to visit Reish Aina, the Resen of Scripture, where he hopes to find a treasure of Assyrian remains.

The late warlike news from Russia is confirmed by all the German and Austrian papers. The Russian troops on the frontiers of Prussia are quoted at 160,000 men, and strong reinforcements are said to be marching up. 50,000 among them are Bashkir and Circassian horsemen.

LEGITIMATE CABALS.—The village of Frohsdorf, the residence of the Duke de Bordeaux and the Duchess of Angoulême, was never before so full of French legitimists. Many of them are frequent visitors at the Duke's table.

The *Opinion Publique* states that the submarine electric telegraph between Dover and Calais is to be opened to the public on the 4th of May, the anniversary of the proclamation of the French Republic by the Constituent Assembly.

A very extended plan for the promotion of native education in the north-west provinces of India has been promulgated by the Government.

HENRY VINCENT AT HULL AND BRADFORD.—Mr. Vincent has visited Hull (where he spent a large portion of his boyhood and youth) to deliver his six lectures on the Commonwealth, and has met with a most cordial and enthusiastic reception from all classes of its inhabitants. The first lectures were delivered on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday last, in the hall of the Mechanics' Institution, to very large and highly influential audiences. Seldom at Hull have better or more influential meetings been assembled; and Mr. Vincent's private reception from large circles of friends have been as gratifying to him as his public ones. Alderman Gresham presided at the first meeting. The concluding lectures are delivered next week. Mr. Vincent has also been delivering lectures on "the Continental Revolutions," and Parliamentary and Financial Reform, at Bradford, which, we observe, are largely reported and highly eulogized in the *Observer*, the Radical paper of that town.

So perfect were the Egyptians in the manufacture of perfumes, that some of their ancient ointment, preserved in an alabaster vase, in the museum at Alnwick, still retain a powerful odour, though it must be between 2,000 and 3,000 years old.

IRELAND.

EMIGRATION.—The newspapers from the various provincial sea-ports describe emigration as going forward without intermission. The *Waterford Mail* says:—"More persons have left our port destined for America than any other during the season. The great majority were of the better class of farmers." The *Cork Constitution* says:—"A numerous body of respectable-looking farmers, with their wives and children, from the midland counties, arrived in this city on Thursday by railway, all intending to emigrate." Same day, the 'Waltron' and 'Susan' sailed from Queenstown, with emigrants."

SALES OF ENCUMBERED ESTATES.—Some further sales of small estates took place last week in the Encumbered Commission Court, and the results, all circumstances considered, are satisfactory and encouraging. The prices realized for most of the lots are fully equal to the rates of purchase that prevailed in this country thirty or forty years ago, before the setting in of the mania for land investments, which had advanced the value of land to such a degree that the purchasers sometimes received a less interest for their capital than might have been derived from the Government funds, and the rent of land had increased to an inordinate extent.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At the last meeting of this Association Mr. M. Murphy, who was called to the chair, stated that it was the intention of the committee to close the Association forthwith if the people deserted them. Mr. John O'Connell said, if they were not relieved by the country, to enable them to discharge their debts, the doors should be shut. With about £1,000 he would undertake to work the Association efficiently. They should not allow Lord Clarendon, besides carrying off the office of Viceroy, to bring also the joyful news that the spirit of the people was sunk; for a few paltry pounds the Association must be let down, and the glorious agitation for Ireland's liberty abandoned.

A STORM of unparalleled force in these latitudes raged over Dublin and the country Northwards on Thursday. The day was genial and springlike, till shortly after noon; the mercury in the barometer then made a preternatural descent; at three o'clock the sky was portentously dark, and presently afterwards what seems like a typhoon, or black-squall, burst over the city. Terrible damage was done: trees were torn up and borne away from their sites, light buildings were scattered to fragments, and many persons were mutilated by falling bodies. Hall-stones larger than marbles were rained down with such force that £30,000 worth of "glass alone" was pulverized; not a window on one side of whole streets has a whole pane of glass left; and the roofs of houses were much injured. The crops have, of course, suffered to a great extent.

CAPTAIN SIR JOHN ROSS'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—It has been positively arranged, that Captain Sir John Ross's proposed expedition to proceed in search of Sir John Franklin and his brave companions, shall be completely fitted and despatched. The Hudson's Bay Company have determined on completing the expedition, even should the public subscriptions fail to supply the necessary funds. Sir John Ross is in negotiation with Commander C. G. Phillips (1848), an experienced Polar officer, to take the post of second in command, and it is very likely that gallant officer will accept the conditions offered. Sir John proposes to take with him a small yacht, as a tender to the vessel to be purchased at Troon; but if his expedition is positively decided upon, it would be much better if, like Captain Austin, and Captain Ommanney, and Captain Penny, a larger and more substantially-built vessel accompanied him—say a ketch of from seventy to eighty tons measurement. It appears that of all the expeditions that are proceeding to the Polar Sea, not one of them intend looking at that part of Boothia left unexplored by Sir James Ross; also, from the magnetic pole through the Strait of James Ross to the mouth of the Great Fish River of Back, which it is thought is most desirable to be looked at, it being almost the only part of any consequence that will have been left unexamined. The second vessel might accompany Sir John Ross as far as Fort Leopold, and there winter, despatching a party along the east side of North Somerset, calling at Fury Beach, from thence to Brentford Bay, where a dépôt of provisions is to be left. A light whale-boat then might be hauled across the Isthmus, which at this part is only ten miles wide, and, if the sea should be open, the boat might coast it, if not, the sledges might be used to the Strait of James Ross, through which a passage, in all probability, to the entrance of the Great Fish River exists; some people imagine, that by sending a party to Chesterfield Inlet, this might be more easily accomplished, but the greater number are for the plan already stated. The argument in favour of the latter plan is, that the head of Chesterfield Inlet is only ninety miles from the level of the Great Fish River, on arriving at which the boats would have little difficulty in descending; but then, again, the difficulty of transporting a quantity of heavy articles, such as boats, &c., would be great; however, it is most desirable that this part should be taken in hand.—The expedition organized at Aberdeen, under Captain Penny, consisting of the "Lady Franklin," commanded by himself, and the "Sophia," Captain Stewart, of Peterhead, left on Saturday week on their perilous enterprise. These vessels have been fitted out at the expense of the Admiralty, and are provisioned for three years.

LAW, POLICE, ASSIZE, &c.

A FRAUDULENT BANKRUPT.—In the Court of Bankruptcy, on Wednesday, Mr. Commissioner Holroyd gave judgment in the case of Gibson and Sturt's bankruptcy. It was very fully detailed, but the following summary, from an article on the subject in the *Times* will give a complete idea of the nature of Mr. Gibson's transactions:—"He was a solicitor of St. Albans, a religious man, and a preacher. With a companion in the year 1844 he opened the St. Albans Bank, their only capital being £1,500 of borrowed money. He lived in the best house in St. Albans, kept a carriage, and went a hunting. For three years this jolly life lasted, till in 1847 it was found the bank-doors must be closed. Then—Gibson called his creditors together, laid before them a statement of his affairs, and threw the whole blame of the failure upon his partner, Sturt. He stated to his creditors that his liabilities as a banker were £13,673, and the assets £11,463, showing upon the banking account deficiency of £2,210. But to meet that deficiency he exhibited a detailed statement, setting forth that his private estate was £9,880, and that an abundant portion of it would be applicable to meet the deficiencies of the bank. He declared that all he wanted was a little time, and that he would pay 20s. in the pound, with interest. The creditors, or at least the majority of them, having great confidence in Gibson, believed in his statement, and they were induced to sign an instrument most artfully drawn up, by which Gibson was allowed to wind up the affairs of the bank under a deed of inspection, and which, like other such deeds, turned out to be a 'sham'—a mode of disguising the grossest frauds. The ingenuity of the solicitor was called in to the aid of the rascality of the banker. The assets turned out to be 'mere moonshine'—we use the phrase of the solicitor to the fiat. The debts proved against his separate estate were more than £8,000, and a dividend of only 1s. 2d. in the pound has been paid; for the joint creditors there is nothing forthcoming. We cannot here go into the details of the fraudulent turns and shifting of the bankrupt banker until August, 1847, when he wrote to his partner that 'the game was all up,' and subsequently, after his composition with his creditors, Mr. Commissioner Holroyd honestly and faithfully discharged the duties of his important office, by awarding against the offenders the severest sentence known to the law of bankruptcy. Their certificates were refused."

COMMittal OF MR. WATTS.—At the Mansion House, yesterday week, Mr. Walter Watts, the former lessee of the Marylebone and Olympic theatres, and clerk in the Globe Assurance office, was brought before Alderman Gibbes for final examination. Mr. Clarkson, for the prosecution, said he only thought it necessary now to produce the act of Parliament authorizing the Globe Insurance Company to prosecute in the name of the treasurer for the time being; but if, upon further investigation, it should be deemed advisable to prefer any other charges, notice should be given of such intention.—The prisoner said that, by the advice of his solicitor, he left his defence to his counsel. He was then committed for trial upon two indictments; the first charging him with having stolen, on the 14th of February, an order for the payment of £1,400, and one piece of paper, value one penny, of G. C. Glyn, his master; the second charging him with having stolen, on the 26th of February, a like order for the same sum, &c.

HOAXING BLINDFOLD JUSTICE.—Much excitement has been caused in the neighbourhood of Sunbury and Laleham in consequence of a man named Charles Holden, a labourer, aged forty years, having voluntarily surrendered himself up to the police and confessed that he murdered a young woman twenty years ago. Holden stated most clearly and distinctly that about the time specified he used to keep company with a young woman, aged eighteen, named Jane Lewis; that one night in going across a field-path with her, between Chertsey and Laleham, they had a quarrel, and he gave her a blow with his left hand under the ear, from the effects of which she instantly expired; that he then carried the body into a plantation near to the mansion-house of the Earl of Lucan, where he buried her, having first made a hole two feet deep with a spade, which he got from the tool-house of Lord Lucan's gardener. He then stated the exact place where he had laid the body, and went with two policemen to point out the spot. He was remanded to the next Petty Sessions, when brought up at which he declared he must have been drunk or "cracked" when he made the statement, as the woman was still living. He was, of course, discharged.

LIBERATION OF CHARTIST PRISONERS.—Eleven of the men who were convicted at the September sessions, 1848, at the Central Criminal Court, of being engaged in the Chartist riots, who were sentenced to two years' imprisonment, have been set at liberty; having procured bail to keep the peace for five years each. Their names are James Shell, Hugh Conway, James Maxwell Bryson, Geo. Scouton, Samuel Morgan, William Gurney, Charles Young, Philip Martin, Henry Hargue, James Snowball, and Alfred Abel.

DRAWING AN INFERENCE.—Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson, lecturing in New York, set his audience agape by declaring that "we eat gas, drink gas, tread on gas, and are gas!" "Then it's a great shame," cried a calculating Yankee, "that gas is so dear!"

COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.—At a late hour last night the several Members of the Cabinet, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and principal members of the Queen's household, were suddenly placed on the *qui vive* by an intimation proceeding from the palace that symptoms had developed themselves of the approaching and early *accoucheme*nt of her Majesty.—*Daily News of Monday*.

DEATH OF THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.—Her Grace was confined with a stillborn infant some five weeks ago, and was considered to be rapidly progressing to recovery. A severe mental shock which she unfortunately experienced about a fortnight ago took such a powerful hold of the nervous system that her Grace never rallied from it, and finally sunk under its baneful influence at an early hour on Saturday morning.—*Observer*.

JOHN LAMB, D.D., Master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and Dean of Bristol, expired on Friday, in the 62nd year of his age. His illness originated in a slight cold, from which no serious result was anticipated, but it turned into a rapid consumption, which defied all the efforts of the faculty.

THE REV. LORD WROTHESLEY RUSSELL has been appointed, by the Queen's command, one of the Deputy Clerks of the Closet to her Majesty, in the room of the late Dean of Hereford.

CAPTAIN DOUGLAS W. P. LABALMONDIERE is appointed Chief Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, in the place of Captain Hay, who has succeeded Sir C. Rowan as Joint Commissioner with Mr. Mayne.

DEATH OF MADAME DULCEN.—The death of this distinguished pianist took place on Friday last, in London, after a comparatively brief illness. We understand erysipelas was the cause. The demise of this amiable and accomplished lady, and occurring so unexpectedly, will occasion a great blank in musical circles.

DEATH OF MADAME TUSSAUD.—Madame Tussaud, the great wax-modeller, is no more. She now stands, herself, in the gallery of departed celebrities. She died on yesterday week, at her residence in Baker-street, having reached her 91st year. The reader of her "Reminiscences of the French Revolution" is already familiar with her history. She was born at Berne, in Switzerland, and at the age of six years went to Paris, where she studied modelling under her uncle, M. Curtius, artiste to Louis XVI. She was subsequently exposed to the horrors of the French Revolution, during which she was employed in taking casts of the heads of the revolutionary leaders. She came to England in 1802, and has from that time till very recently been occupied in superintending the well-known exhibition in Baker-street. She has left a large family of children and grandchildren.

BANQUET TO HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS.—The members of the Government, together with their ladies, and a large party of notabilities, were entertained by the Lord Mayor, in the Egyptian Hall, on Wednesday. Lord John Russell called upon the company to accept his assurance that the members of the present Government would consider the institutions of this country are never so safe, are never so honoured and respected, as while they continued to receive all the amendments of which from time to time they are capable. "I say we should never throw out anything as useless because it is ancient, and never reject anything as strange and absurd because it is new. It is by combining a due reverence for antiquity, and preserving that respect for the spirit in which our ancestors founded our institutions, and adapting, at the same time, these institutions to the wants of the present day; it is by this combination of respect for antiquity and regard for modern acquirements and improvements, that the freedom and happiness of the country can be best secured." The French ambassador compared the warlike duties imposed on former corporations of London with the peaceful ones now devolving upon them. Earl Grey instituted a connexion between the "two ancient corporations," the City of London and the House of Lords, and dwelt on the reverence with which Englishmen regard the past: portions of his speech seemingly intended for the special benefit of M. Drouhy de Lhuys. Lord Palmerston enlarged on the benefits of our "happy constitution," and the high aims and functions of commerce. He would venture, without exaggeration, to say, "that those commercial links of amity, be they of gold, be they of silver, or of the more fragile element of cotton, are far more powerful as bonds to unite mankind together in the peaceful relations of friendship than the strongest obligations of treaties."

THE WINDOW TAXING OF LODGING-HOUSES.—As at present regulated, the Window-tax falls particularly heavy on model lodging-houses. A house having less than eight windows is exempted from duty; a house having eight windows pays nearly 2s. 1d. for each window; beyond that number, not only is each window chargeable, but the rate of tax per window increases with the number: thus a model lodging-house having 100 windows would be charged £29 8s. 6d., that is, at the rate of no less than 5s. 10d. per window. The immense produce of the Window-tax is the objection to its repeal; but in the spirit of the act itself, lodging-houses on a large scale for the labouring classes should be exempted from duty. Distinct chambers in the inns of court are so; so are those in universities and in public hospitals, as also houses divided into different tenements, being distinct properties.—*Builder*.

GLEANINGS.

THE BACHELOR AND THE BENEDICT.—“Would it were lawful to marry two wives!” exclaimed an enthusiastic young Bachelor, desperately in love with a couple of country cousins. “Try one to begin with,” was the remark of a surly old Benedict.

Ladies don’t know whether they like smoking or not; with special favourites, “they like it;” with general favourites, “they don’t dislike it;” and, with no favourites, “they detest it.”

PARLIAMENTARY NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—Condensation of vapour takes place when the newspapers epitomize Mr. Disraeli’s speeches. Evaporation occurs (among hon. members) whenever Mr. Chisholm Anstey rises to speak. Evolution of heat is invariably occasioned when anybody comes into collision with Lord Brougham.—*Punch*.

A Scotch duchess was present at a charity-school questioning. The teacher asked, “What is the wife of a king called?” “A queen,” was the answer. “Of an emperor?” “An empress.” “The wife of a duke?” “A duchess.”

The Rev. Mr. Gannet reckons that each individual averages three hours of conversation daily, at the rate of a hundred words a minute, or twenty pages of an octavo volume in an hour. At this rate we talk a volume of 400 pages in a week, and fifty-two volumes in a year. There is a lady who talks a large circulating library every twenty-four hours.

“Do you see anything ridiculous in this wig?” said one of his brother barristers to Curran. “Nothing but the head,” was the answer.

A professor of Hebrew at Oxford, in the course of his lecture, made frequent mention of radical words. After it was over two of the bed-makers, who were among the auditors, were walking together, when one said to the other, “I say, Jack, how he touched up the Radicals—didn’t he?”

Punch says that the object of Mr. Stuart Wortley’s Marriage Bill is to spike an ecclesiastical canon.

THE GLASS TRADE AND THE WINDOW-TAX.—The crown-glass trade (says the *Gateshead Observer*), once so flourishing on the Tyne, but now so paralyzed, naturally enlisted our feelings in favour of Lord Duncan’s motion for a repeal of the Window-tax, even independently of its sanitary advantages. There are some twenty crown-glass houses on the Tyne, in which there were formerly manufactured from 15,000 to 20,000 “tables” weekly. At present there are only three houses in operation—and even this small number is far from being fully employed. The broad-glass manufacture, so successfully carried on by the late firm of Sir M. W. Ridley and Co., has ceased, and the whole of the large manufactory is entirely closed. Various causes are assigned for the unparalleled depression of the glass trade: without stopping to investigate them, we would seriously urge upon the legislature the necessity of repealing the tax upon windows.

[ADVERTISEMENT].—COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS AND INFUNDRY.—During the prevalence of unsettled weather, fogs, and damp air, the glottis (at the upper part of the windpipe), and the windpipe itself, take on inflammatory action, which gradually extends along the mucous coat until it reaches the bronchial tubes, which penetrate the lungs, giving rise to a distressing cough, expectoration, spasmodic pains of the chest, and often, if unchecked, ending in fatal pulmonary disease. In other cases, the inflammatory action occurs in the sinuses of the head and face, causing watery eructation, redness of the eyes, and a stinging sensation at the extremity of the nostrils. This is the epidemic termed *Influenza*. Bronchitis is inflammation of the mucous membrane which lines the bronchi in its whole extent. It commences as a common cold in the young and middle-aged, and continues a month or two, and returns every winter with increased severity. It is sometimes erroneously called winter cough, and sometimes Asthma; in Hooper’s Physician’s *Vade Mecum*, edited by Dr. Ryan, it is candidly stated that they (the medical profession) did not know any effectual treatment for these disorders. Since that work was compiled a new substance has been introduced, BRANDE’S BRONCHIAL SEDATIVE: the influence of this substance pursues the exact track of the inflammatory action causing cough. First soothing the glottis and epiglottis (the organs of voice), its pedative influence passes along the mucous lining of the windpipe unto the bronchi, allaying pulmonary irritation, giving ease and comfort to the chest, and restoring the voice to its accustomed clearness and power. In confirmation of what has been adduced we shall quote the opinion of M. Michaud (a celebrated French physician), recently published in the *Reptertoire de Pharmacie, Paris*:—“I have frequently taken occasion to exhibit this substance in cases of bronchitis, chronic catarrh, pulmonary phthisis, asthma, and other affections of the chest; I must say, I have derived highly favourable results from its application. The action which this medicine exercises upon the respiratory organs seems to be both stimulating and sedative; it abates the violence of the cough, and diminishes or relieves altogether the oppression of the chest, by facilitating expectoration. I feel even inclined to believe that it exercises a special action (AND SUCH AS NO OTHER REMEDY IS KNOWN TO EXERCISE) upon the respiratory organs. Some facts that have come under my personal notice have convinced me that *Longe was perfectly justified in his assertion that it stops the spitting of blood, and arrests the formation of pulmonary tubercles.*” This medicine is, without doubt, the only sure for these disorders. Since its introduction, it has been rapidly supplanting every other preparation administered for pulmonary disorders. The proprietors strongly urge the Medical Profession, Chemists, and others, to introduce it to the afflicted. It is sold by most respectable Chemists, and by all the Agents for Brande’s Enamel.

[ADVERTISEMENT].—HALSE’S PORTABLE GALVANIC APPARATUS.—(From the *Wesleyan* of March 10.)—That Mr. Halse stands high as a Medical Galvanist, and that he is generally considered as the head of his profession, are facts which we have long known; but we did not know, until very recently, that he had brought the galvanic apparatus to such a high state of perfection, that an invalid may galvanize himself with the most perfect safety. We happen to know something of Galvanism ourselves, and we can truly say that his apparatus is far superior to anything of the kind we ever beheld. To those of our invalid friends, therefore, who may feel desirous of testing the remedial powers of Galvanism, we say, apply at once to the fountain-head. To secure beneficial results, it is necessary, as we can from experience ascertain, to be galvanized by an apparatus constructed on the best principles; for, although the sensation experienced from the small machines of the common construction, during the operation, is very similar to that experienced from Mr. Halse’s machines, yet the effects afterwards produced are vastly different; the one producing a feeling of exhaustion, and the other a feeling of renewed vigour. Mr. Halse particularly recommends Galvanism for the restoration of muscular power in any part of the body which may be deficient of it.

Man is a handful of clay, which turns rapidly back again to dust, and which is compelled nightly to relapse into the nothingness of sleep to get strength to commence life again on the morrow.

BURNS, the Scottish bard, designated the tooth-ache “the hell of all diseases!” And he was not far wrong. This hell, however, is not a “bottomless pit.” Fill up the cavity of the decayed tooth, and the torturing fires are extinguished. Brande’s Enamel, placed into the decayed spot, prevents irritating substances from reaching the nerve, and kindling that inflammation therein which gives the terrible pain known as the tooth-ache. This substance is used, without heat, in a soft state, and becomes hard in a few minutes, rendering unsound teeth painless and useful for many years.

BIRTH.

April 13, at the residence of her father, Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, the widow of the late Rev. J. DAVIES, Baptist missionary at Colombo, Ceylon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 10, at the Independent Chapel, St. Albans, by the Rev. J. Harris, JAMES ATTWOOD to ELIZABETH BAKER, of St. Albans.

April 12, at the Baptist Chapel, Thrapstone, by the Rev. J. Cubitt, Mr. WILLIAM BARWELL, tailor and draper, Towcester, to REBECCA, youngest daughter of Mr. W. RAYBON, farmer, of Slipton, near Thrapstone.

April 16, at the Independent Chapel, Warwick, by the Rev. J. W. PERCY, Mr. JOHN PARKES, grocer, Warwick, to Miss ELIZA HEATHCOTE, of Stratford-on-Avon, fourth daughter of the late Mr. E. Heathcote, of Warwick.

April 22, at Moss-field Chapel, Ightham, Salop, by the Rev. W. BENTON, Mr. WILLIAM NIELD, merchant, of Liverpool, son of Mr. W. Nield, of Ashwood, to Miss MARY ANN, only child of Mr. S. WALMSLEY, of Ightham.

Lately, at the Independent Chapel, St. Albans, by the Rev. J. Harris, HENRY FOUNTAIN to ELIZABETH SILOOCK.

DEATHS.

April 13, at Kibworth Rectory, Leicestershire, in his 68th year, Lieutenant-General Sir JAMES BATHURST, K.C.B.

April 19, after a short but severe illness, aged 51, NANCY, the beloved wife of Mr. E. THUBALD, of 91, St. John’s-square, and 26, Paternoster-row.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The transactions in English Stock during the past week have been comparatively important, but the market has been very firm, the range of fluctuation not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In consequence, however, of the news received from Greece, and published in the papers this morning, a heavy market has been experienced to-day, and a decline was marked at the close of business on the Exchange. Notwithstanding the increasing abundance of money, the Unfunded Debt remains at the same quotation as at our last writing, having, however, suffered a decline of 1s. on Thursday and Friday last, but rallying again on Saturday. Meantime the private balances at the Bank of England, as indicated by the last weekly return, show an increase of upwards of one million, telling pretty clearly how a large part of the dividends which have been disbursed has been employed. We have no doubt that if the returns of private Banking establishments were published in a similar way, the result would be the same.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mond.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cons. for Act.	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Ct. Red.	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
New 3 per Ct.						
Annuities...	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	97
India Stock ..	265	266	—	—	265	—
Bank Stock ..	205 $\frac{1}{2}$	206	205 $\frac{1}{2}$	206 $\frac{1}{2}$	207 $\frac{1}{2}$	206 $\frac{1}{2}$
Exchq. Bills ..	70 pm.	68 pm.	70 pm.	71 pm.	71 pm.	70 pm.
India Bonds ..	—	95 pm.	—	—	95 pm.	93 pm.
Long Annuit.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 3-16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 3-16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$

The Foreign Market has been more active, and prices have slightly improved. Spanish has been chiefly in favour, owing to the appointment of an influential committee to negotiate an arrangement of the debt with the Spanish Government. Peruvians have been done at 70 $\frac{1}{2}$, and Russian scrip is at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ premium.

The Share Market has greatly improved since our last; the rally, however, being merely a reaction from the severe panic of last week. The same causes that have operated for the last two years are in force now to keep the market in a depressed state—the universal want of confidence in the parties at present controlling the railway interests of the country. The improvement in Shares since our last has been £2 in Lancashire and Yorkshires, £2 in Brightons, 10s. per share in North Staffords, Dovers, and Berwicks, and 15s. in North Westerns. The exceptions are a fall of £2 in Great North of Englands, £3 in Hull and Selbys, and £1 in Leeds and Bradfords. Great Westerns had improved £4 on Saturday last, but receded again yesterday to 50.

In the markets for Colonial Produce rather an increased business has been done in a few articles, but this has been wholly induced by concessions in price which holders have deemed it advisable to make. The dealers have been replenishing their stocks of sugar at 6d. per cwt. under previous rates. Coffee has given way again, and good ord. Native Ceylon (the Consols of Mincing-lane) was sold on Friday as low as 43s. Tea at the auctions has gone rather heavily, and Gunpowder cheaper. Rice has been in more request at the reduced rates accepted. Metals have been very dull, and Cotton and Indigo in favour.

The Corn Market yesterday was firmer, but without alteration from last Monday’s rates.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols.....	96	Brazil	—
Do. Account	96	Ecuador	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Cent. Reduced	95	Dutch 4 per cent ..	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per New	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	French 5 per cent ..	—
Long Annuities	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Granada	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank Stock	207 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mexican 5 pr. cent. new	29
India Stock	—	Portuguese	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Exchequer Bills—		Russian	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
June	70 pm.	Spanish 5 per cent ..	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Bonds	95 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent ..	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
		Ditto Passive	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, April 19.

BANKRUPTS.

ARNETT, JOHN, St. Dunstan’s-hill, Custom-house agent, May 3, June 4: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence, Crowdy, and Bowby, Old Fish-street.

ALPORT, THOMAS WHITMORE, Bristol, ironmonger, May 4, June 1: solicitor, Mr. Abbott, Bristol.

BIRD, JAMES, Cwmavon, Glamorganshire, grocer, April 30, May 28: solicitor, Mr. Smith, Bristol.

HART, ELIZABETH, and HART, MARTIN, Northwich, Cheshire, drapers, May 7, June 4: solicitor, Mr. Tyre, Liverpool.

HOLROYD, JOSEPH, Dalton, near Huddersfield, cotton dyer: May 2, 23: solicitors, Mr. Edwards, Halifax; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

IRES, WILLIAM JOHN ALFRED (and not Joe, as advertised in last Tuesday’s *Gazette*), Deptford-green, and Bexley-heath, Kent, ship builder, April 27, May 25: solicitor, Mr. Teague, Crown-court, Chelmsford.

JACKSON, SAMUEL JACKSON, Richmond-buildings, Soho, picture dealer, April 26: solicitor, Mr. Taylor, Bucklersbury.

M’EVY, JAMES, Holme, Lancashire, grocer, April 30, May 28: solicitor, Mr. Sutton, Manchester.

PATTISON, SARAH, Winchester, plumber, April 30, May 28: solicitors, Messrs. Allen and Nichol, Queen-street, Cheapside.

RAWSON, WILLIAM, Market Rasen, Lincolnshire, cake merchant, May 15, 29: solicitors, Mr. Rhodes, Market Rasen; and Mr. Stamp, Hull.

STORMONT, JOHN, Shifnal, Shropshire, iron manufacturer, April 29, May 27: solicitors, Messrs. Mottram, Knight, and Emmet, Birmingham.

THOMPSON, WILLIAM WILSON, Goole, Yorkshire, butcher, May 2, 23: solicitors, Mr. Wilson, Goole; and Mr. Maylor, Leeds.

VALS, CHARLES, Uffculme, Devonshire, baker, April 30, May 29: solicitor, Mr. Smith, Bristol.

WINTER, GEORGE, Granville-square, Fentonville, merchant, April 23, June 1: solicitors, Messrs. Jones and Co., Crosby-square.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

CLOUGH, W., and GRODDES, H. M., Ladyburn, near Greenock porters, April 25, May 23.

GIBB, J. and S., Glasgow, masons, April 25, May 14.

HOPK, G. A., Glasgow, general merchant, April 26, May 21.

LAIRD, D. W., Leith, watchmaker, April 29, May 16.

LAMING, W. F., Glasgow, Temperance Hotel keeper, April 24, May 17.

MOPPATT, T., Portobello, near Edinburgh, late bookseller, April 23, May 28.

PHILIPS, D., Glenturret Distillery, near Crieff, April 24, May 25.

DIVIDENDS.

J. Bird, Chester-le-Street, Durham, linendraper, first div. of 9s. 6d.; on the 20th inst., or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Baker’s, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—W. Lee, Honiton, builder, first div. of 2s. 3d.; any Tuesday after the 23rd inst., at Mr. Hirzel’s, Exeter—H. Russell, Tormarton, Devonshire, innkeeper, first div. of 1d.; on any Tuesday, at Mr. Hirzel’s, Exeter—B. Sheepherd, Exeter, wine merchant, second div. of 2d., on the sept. rate estate; on any Tuesday, at Mr. Hirzel’s, Exeter—G. S. Baron, Plymouth, money scrivener, second div. of 1s.; on any Tuesday after the 23rd inst., at Mr. Hirzel’s, Exeter—H. Smith, Hatherleigh and Formark-park, Derbyshire, tanner, first div. of 2s. 6d.; on the 27th

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, April 22.

The arrival of English Wheat was very short this morning, and was taken off by the millers at fully last Monday's prices; for foreign Wheat, notwithstanding the large supply, there was a better demand, but without any change in value. In Flour little doing, and Town-made ls. cheaper. Of Foreign Barley some quantity was on sale; but there was rather more disposition to buy at last Monday's quotations. Beans and Peas with little variation. The supply of Oats was large, but the trade was rather better than last week, and the sales made were at fully the prices then obtained. Linseed Cakes unaltered. The Cloverseed season may be considered as ended, and the sales occasionally made are upon speculation.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, April 22.

From our various grazing districts the arrivals of Beasts fresh up to day were considerably on the increase compared with those reported on Monday last, nevertheless the demand for description of stock—as the dead markets were well cleared of their last week's supply, and the weather was more favourable for slaughtering—ruled steady at last week's prices, the prime Scots selling at 3s. 6d. per Siba. There was a slight falling-off in the supply of Sheep, the general quality of which was good. On the whole the Mutton trade was firm, and a good clearance was effected, at an advance in the quotations of 2d. per Siba. The prime old Downs, in the wool, selling at 4s. 6d.; those out of the wool, 3s. 10d. per Siba. We were tolerably well, but not to say heavily, supplied with Lambs, the demand for which ruled firm, and in some instances the currencies had an upward tendency. In Calves only a limited business was doing: yet prices were well supported. The Pork trade was in a sluggish state, at last week's prices.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

Nothing of particular interest or variety was passing in our market last week. With foreign Butter we were well supplied, and a further decline in prices of 3s. to 6s. per cwt., according to kind and quality. Irish consequently was sparingly dealt in, and prices for the most part nominal. New Limerick was offered for shipment in May and June at 70s. per cwt. on board, and not sold. Bacon,—Irish singed, of choice quality, mildly cured, found buyers, to a fair extent, at 1s. per cwt. advance; any not so was difficult to sell. In American there was a respectable business done at full prices. In Middles, Hams, and Lard, the transactions were small, and the value of each scarcely varied.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, April 22.—Our trade is pretty steady at the reduction made last week, still we must notice a further tendency to lower prices. The large supply and very low rates of foreign Butter leave only the best dairies of Dorset saleable, while all inferior ones remain on hand to make a serious loss. The supply of fresh Butter to market is seasonably good, but much of it being of inferior quality, subverts to very bad prices. Dorset, fine weekly, 8s. to 8s. per cwt.; do., middling, 5s. to 7s.; do., old, nominal; Fresh, 6s. to 12s. per doz. lbs.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d. to 6s.; of household ditto, 4d. to 5s. per lbs. loaf.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—The sowing time being now nearly over, the demand for most kinds of Seeds has become very slow. To-day scarcely anything was done, and quotations remained nominally the same as before.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, Saturday, April 20.—Vegetables are well supplied, but many kinds of winter Fruit are over, or at least very scarce. A few Strawberries have made their appearance. Hothouse Grapes are scarce and dear. Pineapples are more plentiful. Walnuts and Chestnuts are abundant. Oranges and Lemons are sufficient for the demand. Amongst Vegetables, Turnips and Carrots are good, and there is some very good Broccoli in the market. A few Bramley Potatoes have just made their appearance. Lettuces and other salading are sufficient for the demand, and so are Mushrooms, French Beans, Asparagus, Seakale, and Rhubarb, are becoming very plentiful. Cut Flowers consist of Heaths, Pelargoniums, Bignonias, Primulas, Camellias, Cinerarias, Azaleas, Lily of the Valley, Epacries, Acacias, Lilacs, and Roses.

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK WATERSIDE, April 22.—The fresh arrivals the past week have been limited, which has enabled salesmen to commence selling out of store; but prices are very little better. The following are this day's quotations:—Yorkshire Eggetts, 10s. to 12s. per ton; Wisbech do., 8s. to 10s.; Scotch do., 8s. to 40s.; Do. Cups, 8s. to 10s.; French White, 10s. to 6s.; Belgian, 40s. to 50s.; Rhenish, 50s. to 6s.; Dutch, 35s. to 40s.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, April 22.—We have some little inquiry for fine yearlings at about late rates. In other descriptions hardly any transactions are passing, and prices remain without alteration.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, April 22.—The imports of Wool into London last week were 2,690 bales, including 89 from Germany, 1,232 from South Australia, 1,139 from Van Diemen's Land, 71 from Columbia River, and 159 from the Cape of Good Hope. The market for Wool is quiet, as public sales come on early next month.

LIVERPOOL, April 20.—Scotch.—There is no improvement to notice in our demand for any class of Scotch Wool, and with the light stocks prices remain nominally the same.

Imports for the week..... 91 bags.
Previously this year..... 1,441 bags.

s. d. s. d.
Laid Highland Wool, per 24lbs. 8 3 to 9 0
White Highland do. 10 6 11 0
Laid Crossed do., unwashed. 9 9 11 6
Do., do., washed. 10 0 13 6
Laid Cheviot do., unwashed. 10 0 13 6
Do., do., washed. 14 0 18 6
White Cheviot do. do. 22 0 24 0

Foreign.—There have been several arrivals from the River Plate, and public sales are announced to take place here on the 30th inst., when about 800 Buenos Ayres, 100 Lisbon, 300 East India, 500 Turkey, Egyptian, Smyrna, and other low sorts, and 700 Peruvian.

Imports for the week..... 661 bags.

Previously this year..... 18,605 bags.

TALLOW, MONDAY, April 22.—A steady business has been transacted in our market since Monday last, and prices are fairly supported. To-day P. C. on the spot is selling at 37s., and for delivery during the last three months 38s. 3d. to 38s. 6d. per cwt. Town Tallow, 35s. 6d. to 36s. per cwt. net cash; Rough Fat, 2s. per Siba. Letters from St. Petersburg give the price laid down here as high as 39s. 6d. per cwt.

COAL MARKET, Monday, April 22.

Market heavy, at a reduction from last day of 1s. 6d. per ton Stew. r. 17s. 3d.; setton, 17s. 3d.; Hartlepool, 17s.; Brad-dy-l', 16s. 6d.; Kelloe, 16s. 6d.; Eden, 16s. 3d.; J. Hartlepool, 16s. 3d.; Tres, 17s. 3d. Fresh arrivals, 342; left from last day, 7. Total, 349.

COLONIAL MARKETS—Tuesday Evening.

SUGAR.—The market has opened for the week with a very dull appearance. 8,700 bags of Mauritius, and 13,500 bags of Bengal were brought forward in public sale, a quantity far exceeding the demand. About one-third of the former sold at last week's prices. Yellow, low to fine, 33s. 6d. to 40s., and about half of the Bengal bound buyers; but on all descriptions, except Benares, a decline of 6d. to 1s. was established, particularly on the grainy descriptions: white B. nares, 37s., to 39s. 6d.; grainy and crystallized sorts, 39s. to 46s.; 1,000 bags Madras were withdrawn or want of buyers at previous rates. The refined market is bare of goods, and prices are supported: grocery lumps, 48s. 6d. to 50s. 6d.

COFFEE.—This article has become more steady. 700 bags of good ordinary native Ceylon sold in public sale at 46s.; a few lots 48s. 6d.; subsequently 1,000 bags sold by private contract at 46s. The bulk of the Mocha offered was brought in at 60s.

SALT-PETRE.—A small part only of the 3,000 bags offered found buyers, and that at a shade lower prices. Refraction, 5s to 14s, 24s. 6d. to 25s. 6d.

RICE.—2,000 bags and 800 pockets of white Bengal were offered in public sale, and bought in by the importers rather above the market value.

CASSIA LIGNEA.—600 boxes were brought forward, for which low prices only were offered, and nearly all bought in, 7s. to 9s.

PIMENTO.—200 bags offered, and bought in, 5d. to 5s. per lb.

COTTON.—We are without transactions to report to-day.

TALLOW remains at 36s. 9d. to 37s.

TEA.—The recent arrivals have caused a dull market. The imports into London, from January 1 to April 16, have been 16,944,000 lbs., against 19,600,000 lbs. for the same period in 1849. The deliveries, 11,870,000 lbs., against 11,574,000 lbs. in 1849. The present stock is 35,314,000 lbs., against 36,933,000 lbs.

COCHINHIL sold at a decline of 1d. in public sale; Honduras silver, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.

In other articles no material alteration, but the produce markets generally have opened with a dull appearance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GALVANIC ELECTRICITY.

No. I.

TO INVALIDS, and all unprejudiced persons, the following extracts, from Mr. Wesley's works, are respectfully submitted.

I have for many years contended that the ELECTRIC or GALVANIC FLUID is itself identical with the NERVOUS FLUID, and that a deficiency, or an irregular distribution of it to the various parts of the system, is the cause of most diseases. Since the Cholera has again made its appearance amongst us, medical writers have discovered the same thing, and have stated, that at those times when the Cholera is most prevalent, the atmosphere will be found to be deficient of this Electric Fluid, and that those whose bodies have not a full supply of it, are most likely to fall victim to the disease; whilst, on the contrary, those whose bodies are saturated with it, escape the ravages of the disease. We also find Dr. Arnott, in his "Elements of Physics," page 522, stating, "And Galvanism can excite the muscles to their usual actions; it affects the secretions and the digestive functions, and the breathing in Asthma." This looks well—it proves there are some men amongst the profession who are willing to admit that Electricity or Galvanism is the principle of Vitality. Well, all that the medical men now say about the Electric Fluid, either as to the diminution of it as being the cause of Cholera (and, as a necessary consequence, the abundance of it being a preventive of Cholera), or its power of assisting the vital functions, was stated by myself more than ten years since, and (unknown to myself until recently) by Mr. Wesley, nearly a hundred years since, as the following extracts will prove.

Read them, ye medical Solons, and see if Mr. Wesley has not told you all that you are now telling the world as regards this universal agent! We must not, however, expect the generality of the Medical Profession to recommend this simple agent, for the drug system, although it is to their patients Death, is to their Life. In the words of Mr. Wesley, we cannot expect it "till the Gentlemen of the Faculty have more regard to the interest of their neighbours than their own." It would, indeed, be folly to look forward to the arrival of such a time.

WILLIAM HOOPER HALSE,
Professor of Medical Galvanism,
22, Brunswick-square, London.

EXTRACTS FROM MR. WESLEY'S WORKS ON THE SUBJECT OF ELECTRICITY.

3rd Edition, 8vo, Vol. II., page 73. Under date Friday, Nov. 16, 1747, he says in his Journal:—"I went with two or three friends to see what are called the Electrical Experiments. How must these also confound those poor half-thinkers, who will believe nothing but what they can comprehend! Who can comprehend how fire lives in water, and passes through it more freely than through air? How flame issues out of my finger—real flame, such as sets fire to spirits of wine! How these and many more as strange phenomena arise from the turning round a glass globe! It is all mystery: if haply by any means God may hide pride from man!"

Vol. II., page 279. Journal, Feb. 29, 1758:—"I advised one who had been troubled many years with a stubborn paralytic disorder, to try a new remedy. Accordingly, she was electrified, and found immediate help. By the same means, I have known two persons cured of an invertebrate pain in the stomach, and another of pain in his side, which he had ever since he was a child."

Vol. II., page 388. Journal, Nov. 9, 1755:—"Having procured an apparatus on purpose, I ordered several persons to be electrified, who were ill of various disorders; some of whom found an immediate, some a gradual cure. From this time I appointed, first some hours in every week, and afterwards an hour in every day, wherein any that desired it, might try the virtue of this surprising medicine. Two or three years after our patients were so numerous that we were obliged to divide them: so part, were electrified in Southwark, part at the Foundry, others near St. Paul's, and the rest near the Seven Dials. The same method we have taken ever since; and, to this day, while hundreds, perhaps thousands, have received unspeakable good, I have not known one man, woman, or child, who has received any hurt thereby. So that when I hear any talk of the danger of being electrified (especially if they are medical men who talk so), I cannot but impute it to great want either of sense or honesty."

Vol. III., page 311. Journal, Monday, Feb. 4, 1758:—"At my leisure hours this week, I read Dr. Priestley's ingenious book on Electricity. He seems to have accurately collected and well digested all that is known on that curious subject. But how little is that all! Indeed the use of it we know; at least in some good degree. We know it is a thousand medicines in one. In particular, that it is the most efficacious medicine, in nervous disorders of every kind, which has ever yet been discovered. But if we aim at theory, we know nothing. We are soon

"Lost and bewildered in the fruitless search."

Vol. XIV., 256.—Preface to a Pamphlet published by Mr. Wesley in 1760, 12mo, Pp. 72, entitled, "The Desideratum; or, Electricity made Plain and Useful." By a Lover of Mankind and of Common Sense.

"In the following tract, I have endeavoured to comprise the sum of what has been hitherto published. . . . I am not greatly concerned for the philosophical part, whether it stand or fall. . . . I am much more concerned for the physical part, knowing of how great importance this is; how much sickness and pain may be prevented or removed, and how many lives saved, by this unparalleled remedy. And yet with what vehemence has it been opposed! Sometimes by treating it with contempt, as if it were of little or no use; sometimes by arguments, such as they were, and sometimes by such cautions against its ill effects, as made thousands afraid to meddle with it. But so it has fared with almost all the simple remedies which have been offered to the world for many years. . . . And yet it is absolutely certain, that in many, very many cases, it seldom or never fails. . . . And yet there is something peculiarly unaccountable with regard to its operation. In some cases, where there was no hope of help, it will succeed beyond all expectation; in others, where we had the greatest hope, it will have no effect at all. Again, in some experiments, it helps at the very first, and promises a speedy cure; but presently the good effect ceases, and the patient is as he was before. On the contrary, in others it has no effect at first; it does no good; perhaps seems to do hurt. Yet all this time it is striking at the root of the disease, which, in a while, it totally removes. Frequent instances of the former we have in paralytic, of the latter in rheumatic cases. But still, one may, upon the whole, pro-

nounce it the 'Desideratum,' the general and rarely failing remedy in nervous cases of every kind (palsies excepted), as well as in many others. Perhaps, if the nerves are really perforated (as is now generally supposed), the electric ether is the only fluid in the universe which is fine enough to move through them. And what, if the nervous juice itself be a fluid of this kind? If so, it is no wonder that it has always eluded the search of the most accurate naturalists. Be this as it may, Mr. Lovell is of opinion, 'the electrical method of treating disorders cannot be expected to arrive at any considerable degree of perfection, till administered and applied by the gentlemen of the Faculty.' Yet, then, *quanta de spe decidi!* All my hopes are at an end. For when will it be administered and applied by them? Truly, *ad Graecas calendas*. Not till the gentlemen of the Faculty have more regard to the interest of their neighbours than their own. Therefore, without waiting for what probably never will be, and what, indeed, we have no reason to expect, let men of sense do the best they can for themselves, as well as for their poor, sick, helpless neighbours. . . . And, if a few of these lovers of mankind, who have some little knowledge of the animal economy, would only be diligent in making experiments, and setting down the more remarkable of them, in order to communicate them to one another, that each might profit by the other's labour; I doubt not but more nervous disorders would be cured in one year by this single remedy, than the whole English *Materia Medica* will cure by the end of the century. . . .

"I only wish some one who has more leisure and ability than have, would consider it more deeply, and write a full practical treatise on Electricity, which might be a blessing to many generations."

(To be continued next week.)

Invalids may receive Mr. Hale's Pamphlet on "Medical Galvanism" free, by forwarding him two stamps for the postage of it. His address is 22, Brunswick-square, London.

A GREAT BLESSING.

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY AND PERMANENTLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS!!

DR. DE ROOS' amazing success in the treatment of every variety of RUPTURE is ample proof of the unerring efficacy of this remedy. Thousands in all parts of the world are availing themselves of his discovery, which must ere long entirely banish a complaint hitherto so prevalent. All persons so afflicted should, without delay, write, or pay a visit to Dr. De Roos, who may be consulted daily from 10 till 1, and 4 till 8, Sunday excepted.

This remedy is perfectly free from danger, pain, or inconvenience, may be used without confinement, is applicable to male and female, of any age, and will be sent (free) with full instructions, &c., &c., rendering failure impossible, on receipt of 6s. 6d. in cash, or by Post-office order, payable at the Holborn-office.

A great number of trusses have been left behind by persons cured, as trophies of the immense success of this remedy, which will be readily given to any one requiring them after a trial of it.

Letters of inquiry should contain two postage stamps. In every case a cure is guaranteed.

Address, Dr. Walter de Roos, 35, Ely-place, Holborn-hill London.

IF YOU WANT LUXURIOUS HAIR, WHISKERS, &c.

USE CRINILENE!

MISS DEAN establish the fact that CRINILENE is the only preparation that can be perfectly relied upon in producing those acknowledged ornaments of manhood. It is eminently successful in nourishing, curling, and beautifying the hair, and checking and preventing greyness in all its stages, strengthening weak hair, preventing it falling off, &c., &c. For the reproduction of hair in baldness, from whatever cause, and at whatever age, it stands unrivalled. One trial only is solicited to prove the fact. It is an elegantly scented preparation, and sufficient for three months' use will be sent, post free, on receipt of Twenty-four postage stamps, by Miss DEAN, 108, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London.

AUTHENTIC TESTIMONIALS.

"I constantly use your Crinilene for my children. It restored my hair perfectly."—Mrs. Long, Hitchin, Herts.

"I have now to complain of the trouble of shaving, thanks to your Crinilene."—Mr. Grey, Eaton-square, Chelsea.

Professor Ure, on analysing the Crinilene, says:—"It is perfectly free from any injurious colouring, or other matter, and the best stimulant for the hair I have met with. The scent is delicate and very persistent."

CURE YOUR CORNS AND BUNIONS.

Those who wish to walk with perfect ease will find the TER-NET ABSORBENT the only radical cure for Corns and Bunions, sent free for 12 postage stamps, and guaranteed never to fail.

DU BARRY'S HEALTH-RESTORING

FOOD for INVALIDS and INFANTS.—The REVALIDA ARABICA FOOD, a pleasant and effectual remedy (without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, as it saves fifty times its value in other more costly remedies), for nervous, stomachic, intestinal, liver, and bilious complaints, however deeply rooted, dyspepsia (indigestion), habitual constipation, diarrhoea, acidity, heartburn, flatulency, oppression, distension, palpitation, eruptions of the skin, sickness at the stomach during pregnancy, at sea, and under all other circumstances, debility in the aged as well as infants, fits, spasms, cramps, paralysis, &c.—Du Barry and Co., 127, New Bond-street, London. The best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, nor interferes with a good liberal diet, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled.—DU BARRY and Co., 127, New Bond-street, London.

A FEW CASES.

From the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies.

Dromana, Capoquin, County Waterford.

February 15, 1849.

"Gentlemen,—I have derived much benefit from the use of the 'Revalenta Food.' It is only due to the public and to yourselves to state, that you are at liberty to make any use of this communication which you may think proper.

"I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"STUART DE DECIES."

"4, Park-walk, Little Chelsea, London, Oct. 2, 1848.

"Twenty-seven years' dyspepsia, from which I had suffered great pain and inconvenience, and for which I had consulted the advice of many, has been effectually removed by your excellent Revalenta Arabic Food in six weeks' time, &c. &c.

"PARKER D. BINGHAM, Captain Royal Navy."

"Louisa-terrace, Exmouth, Aug. 17, 1849.

"Dear Sir,—I will thank you to send me, on receipt of this, two ten-pound canisters of your Revalenta Arabic Food. I beg to assure you that its beneficial effects have been duly appreciated by, dear Sir, most respectfully,

"THOMAS KING, Major-General."

Letter from the Venerable Archdeacon of Ross.

"Aghadowe Glebe, Skibbereen, County Cork,

"August 22, 1849.

"Dear Sir,—I cannot speak too favourably of the Revalenta Arabic.

"ALEX. STUART, Archdeacon of Ross."

"King's College, Cambridge, October 15, 1849.

"I now consider myself a stranger to all complaints, except a hearty old age. I am as well as ever I was, and even quite free from the vexatious and troublesome annoyance of an eruption of the skin, of which I had suffered for years, and which my medical attendant had declared incurable at my time of life. About sixty years ago I had a fall from my horse; hemiplegia was the consequence; my left arm and leg were paralyzed, also my left eyelid, and the eye was displaced. From 1789 these dilapidations have resisted all remedies, until now, at the age of 85, by two years' use of your delicious Breakfast Food, my left arm and leg have been rendered as useful to me as the right, and the left eyelid restored to health—the eye so much so, that it requires no spectacles, &c. I deem this extraordinary cure of much importance to sufferers at large, and consider it my duty to place the above details at your disposal in any way you think will promote the welfare of others. Faithfully,

"WILLIAM HUNT, Barrister-at-law."

"Winslow, Bucks, January 22, 1848.

"I have found it to be a simple, though very efficacious and pleasant food, doing good to my own and others functional disorders.

"Rev. CHARLES KER."

"Royal Hotel, St. Heliers, Jersey, Nov. 5, 1849.

"My dear Sir,—it is not to be told all the benefit your food has been to me; and my little son cries for a saucer of it every morning—he never wanted a doctor since it came into the house. I consider you a blessing to society at large.

"Most faithfully yours,

"WALTER REATING."

"21, Queen's-terrace, Baywater, London,

"November 22, 1849.

"Mr. Dampier will thank Messrs. Du Barry and Co. to send him another canister of your Revalenta Arabic, it agreeing so well with his infant."

"50, Holborn, London, Dec. 22, 1847.

"Dear Sir,—I have derived considerable benefit from the use of the Revalenta Arabic."

"A. O. HARRIS, Optician."

"St. Saviour's, Leeds, Dec. 9, 1847.

"—For the last five years I have been in a most deplorable condition of health, having been subject during that period to most severe pains in the back, chest, right and left sides, which produced vomiting almost daily. . . . Next to God I owe a great debt of gratitude. I have not had any sickness at the stomach since I commenced your food, &c. &c. I remain, gentlemen, yours truly,

"Rev. THOMAS MINSTER,

"Of Farnley Tyas, Yorkshire."

"19, Patrick-street, Cork, 4mo. 4th, 1849.

"Respected Friends,—I have given your Arabic Food to a girl of fifteen, who during the last seven years had not been a day without vomiting fifteen or sixteen times, and sometimes oftener. The fourth day after she commenced your food vomiting ceased altogether, and she has not thrown up since; her health is improving wonderfully.

"WILLIAM MARTIN."

"Devon-cottage, Bromley, Middlesex, March 31, 1849.

"Gentlemen,—The lady for whom I ordered your food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion and constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to resort to physic or the enema, and sometimes to both. I am happy to inform you that your food produced immediate relief. She has never been sick since, had but little heartburn, and the functions are more regular, &c.

"THOS. WOODHOUSE."

"Pool Anthony, Tiverton, Nov. 8, 1848.

"All that I had suffered from for twenty-five years, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, seems to vanish under the influence of Revalenta. I enjoy sound and refreshing sleep, which, until now, I could not procure. Nervousness is passing away rapidly, and I am much more calm and collected in everything I do, and it has quite sweetened my poor temper. It now affords me pleasure to do for others what, before, I did not dare to do for nervous irritation, &c.

"W. R. REEVES."

In canisters weighing 1lb. at 2s. 9d.; 2lb. at 4s. 6d.; of 5lb. at 11s.; 12lb. at 22s.; super-refined quality, 10lb. 32s.; and 5lb., 22s.; suitably packed for all climates. 12lb. and 10lb. canisters forwarded by DU BARRY and CO., on receipt of Post-office or bankers' orders (carriage free), to any town or railway station connected by rail with London.

Agents in London:—Hedges and Butler, 155, Regent-street; Fournier, Mason, and Co., 182 and 183, Piccadilly, Purveyors to her Majesty the Queen; also at 4, Cheapside; 60, Gracechurch-street; 109 and 451, Strand; 49, Bishopsgate-street Within; 63, and 150, Oxford-street; Barclay, 93, Farringdon-street; Edwards, Sutton, Newberry, Sanger, Evans, Hannay, and through all respectable tea-dealers, grocers, Italian warehouses, booksellers, druggists, chemists, and medicine vendors in town and country.

Testimonials of cures of other complaints sent gratis.

CAUTION.—The name of Messrs. DU BARRY'S invaluable food, as also that of the firm, have been so closely imitated that individuals cannot too carefully look at the exact spelling of both, and also Messrs. DU BARRY'S address, 127, New Bond-street London, in order to avoid being imposed upon by supurious compound of peas, beans, lentils, Indian and oatmeal, under a close imitation of the name, which have nothing to recommend them but the recklessness and audacity of their ignorant and unscrupulous compounders, and which, though admirably adapted for pigs, would play sad havoc with the delicate stomach of an invalid or infant.

HALSE'S LETTERS ON MEDICAL GALVANISM.

(For the other Letters on Medical Galvanism, Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. Halse for his pamphlet. See below.)

LETTER I.

PARALYSIS.—TO INVALIDS.—Galvanism

has for a long time been resorted to as a powerful remedial agent; but, unfortunately, it has been applied by men totally ignorant of its principles. Can it, therefore, be wondered at that it has so frequently failed of producing any beneficial effects? My great improvement in the Galvanic Apparatus was a method to regulate its power to the greatest nicety, so that an infant may be galvanized without experiencing the least unpleasantness; but no sooner do I make it public that I have made this discovery, than a host of imitators spring up like mushrooms, and state that they are also in possession of the secret: and, by all I hear, a very pretty mess they make of their secret. Now, all the world knows how eminently successful I have been in cases of paralysis, particularly in recent cases. This success I attribute entirely to my superior method of regulating the power of the galvanic apparatus; for, without perfect regulating power, it is utterly impossible to produce successful results. Scarcely a week passes but I have two or three patients who have been either galvanized by some pretender, or have been using that ridiculous apparatus called the electro-magnetic or electro-galvanic apparatus, and, as may be reasonably expected, without the slightest benefit. Many pretenders in the country, having heard of my great success, and my high standing as a medical galvanist in London, have made it public that they have received instructions from me, and are acting as my agents; and, not satisfied with this, are actually selling apparatus, representing them to be mine. I shall, of course, endeavour to put a stop to this. In the meantime, I now state that my galvanic apparatus can be procured from me only, as I employ no agents whatever. I will now endeavour to show how galvanism acts in cases of paralysis. Paralysis, or palsy, consists of three varieties—the hemiplegia, the paraplegic, and the local palsy. In the first the patient is paralysed on one side only; in the second, the lower part of the body is affected on both sides; and in the third kind, particular limbs are affected. The cause of the attacks is the withdrawal of nervous influence from the nerves and muscles of the various parts. Now, Galvanism has been proved by the most eminent physiologists to be capable of supplying the nervous influence to those parts of the body which may be deficient of it, and hence the reason of its astonishing effect in cases of paralysis. In patients thus afflicted, I find that some parts of the spine are less sensitive than other parts; and, until those parts are aroused into action, the patient will not recover. Any medical man, who knows anything whatever of galvanism, will be at once convinced how applicable galvanism must be to such complaints; for not only does it arouse the dormant nerves and muscles into action, but it supplies them with that fluid of which they are deficient, viz., the nervous fluid. I think it, however, but fail to state that, in cases of paralysis of long duration, I am frequently as successful, whilst in recent cases I generally succeed. Still, galvanism should be resorted to in every case of paralysis, no matter of how long duration it might have been, for it cannot possibly do any harm, and it may do good. I repeat, galvanism is a powerful remedy in cases of paralysis.

Health is the greatest worldly blessing we can enjoy, and yet many invalids, for the sake of saving a few guineas, will purchase apparatus which are entirely useless for medical purposes. Galvanism, they say, is galvanism, no matter whether the price of the apparatus be much or little. They may as well say a fiddle is a fiddle, and that there is no difference in them. Surely no one of common sense who feels desirous of testing the remedial powers of galvanism will, for the sake of a few guineas, throw his money away by purchasing an imperfect instead of a perfect apparatus. He may as well not try galvanism at all as try it with an inefficient apparatus. These latter remarks I address particularly to invalids; but how much stronger do they apply to medical men who are applying galvanism? They find it fail of producing those wonderful effects which I have found it to produce! And why is it? Simply because they are using an imperfect apparatus. Scarcely a day passes but I receive an order for my galvanic apparatus from medical men who have been using the small machines and found them useless.

I conclude by stating, that if medical men employ galvanism at all in their practice, they are bound, both in duty to themselves and to their patients, to use the apparatus in its perfect form. The price is ten guineas. The cash to accompany the order.

WILLIAM HOOVER HALSE.

22, Brunswick-square, London.

Mr. Halse recommends paralytic patients residing in the country to purchase one of his Ten Guinea Portable Apparatus; as, with his instructions, they will be enabled to apply the Galvanism themselves, without the least pain, and fully as effective as he could at his own residence.

Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. W. H. HALSE, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, for his Pamphlet on MEDICAL GALVANISM, which will be forwarded free on receipt of two postage-stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, tic-douloureux, paralysis, spinal complaints, headache, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensations; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are exceedingly fond of it. It quickly causes the patient to do without medicine. Terms, One Guinea per week. The above Pamphlet contains his Letters on Medical Galvanism.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Mr. Halse is weekly in receipt of letters from invalids, informing him that they have been imposed upon by parties who have Galvanic Apparatuses for sale, representing them as Halse's Galvanic Apparatuses, and which they have afterwards discovered were not his at all. The only way to prevent this imposition is to order the apparatus direct from Mr. Halse himself.

BALDNESS, WEAK, OR GREY HAIR, WHISKERS, EYE-BROWS, &c.

ROSALIE COUPELLE'S Celebrated PARISIAN POMADE, is universally acknowledged as the only preparation extant for producing Hair, Whiskers, &c., in six or eight weeks, restoring lost Hair, strengthening and curling Weak Hair, and checking Greyness, from whatever cause, at any age. It has never been known to fail, and will be sent (free) with directions, &c., on receipt of 2d Postage Stamps.

AUTHENTIC TESTIMONIALS.

Miss Young, Truro, writes:—"It has quite restored my hair, which I had lost for years. Several of my lady friends use it regularly in the nursery."

Mr. Bull, Brill, says:—"I am happy to say after everything else failed, yours had the desired effect; the greyness is quite checked."

Dr. Erasmus Wilson:—"It is vastly superior to all the clumsy, greasy compounds now sold under various mysterious titles and pretences; which I have at different times analyzed, and found uniformly injurious, being either SCENTED, or COLOURED with some highly deleterious ingredient. There are, however, so many impostures afoot, that persons reluctantly place confidence where it may justly be bestowed."

For the NURSERY it is indispensable as forming the basis of a good head of hair.

DO NOT CUT YOUR CORNS—BUT CURE THEM.

Also will be sent (free), on receipt of 1d stamp, her safe, speedy, and lasting cure for soft or hard corns, bunions, &c. It cures in three days, and is never failing.

Mrs. Hughes, Salisbury:—"It cured four corns, and three bunions amazingly quick, and is the best and safest thing I have met with."

Address: Miss COURSIE, Ely-place, Holborn, London.

TO LADIES.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

FOR THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION.

An Oriental Easamic Preparation, perfectly free from all mineral or metallic admixture. It is distinguished for its extremely bland, purifying, and soothing effects on the Skin, while by its action on the pores and minute secretory vessels, it expels all impurities from the surface, lays every tendency to inflammation, and thus effectually dissipates all Redness, Tan, Pimpls, Spots, Freckles, Discolorations, and other Cutaneous Visitations. The radiant bloom it imparts to the cheek, and the softness and delicacy which it induces on the hands and arms, render it indispensable to every toilet.

Gentlemen, after shaving, will find it allay all irritation and tenderness of the skin, and render it soft, smooth, and pleasant.

Its purifying and refreshing properties have obtained its exclusive selection by her Majesty the Queen, the Court, and the Royal Family of Great Britain, and the several Courts of Europe.

• Beware of spurious "KALYDOR" for sale. The words "ROWLANDS' KALYDOR" are on the wrapper of the genuine article. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

Sold by the Proprietors, at 20, Hatton-garden, London, and by all Chemists and Perfumers.

CORMS AND BUNIONS.

PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND,

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